HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposi ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inf mation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Lo t of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance.
These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those 'direful diseases."
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most sheptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex (or in the decline or change of life) See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,
Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether
EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.
The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.
Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—
See Dispensatory of the United States.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Address letters for information in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
OR TO
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia
Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 50. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

PROGRESS THROUGH NEW JERSEY.

BURLINGTON, August 29.—The Presidential party left Philadelphia at half-past 7 o'clock, arriving at the Camden Station at 8 o'clock. They were repeatedly cheered on the way to the cars, and on the eve of departure the excursionists were all pleased with the public demonstration, and unanimous in acknowledging the generous and munificent manner in which they were entertained at the Continental, and the unremitting attentions of the committee of citizens.

Major-General Meade and Major Emory have joined the excursionists. Also, Major-General Butterfield, who came to Philadelphia as the representative of the citizens' committee of New York.

The train reached Burlington at 9 o'clock. A large number of persons approached the car in which the President was seated, and greeted him with repeated cheers, when he appeared on the platform, and bowed his thanks. A number pressed forward to shake hands with him.

Arrival at Trenton.

TRENTON, August 29.—The train stopped at Burlington a few minutes, when, complying with the wishes of the crowd, the President, Secretary Seward, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut appeared on the platform of the rear car. There was a hearty shaking of hands, and the train was soon again on the road, followed by the cheers of the assemblage.

Arriving at Bordentown at 9'25, the party was greeted with cheers by many persons assembled in anticipation of the arrival.

A gentleman from the crowd said:—"Mr. President—We extend to you a cordial welcome, and honor you as a man particularly engaged in restoring the Union of our fathers. May God bless you in your efforts, and may you succeed in your undertaking."

Three cheers were then given for the President, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Major-General Meade.

New York Sarcasm.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Among the transparencies displayed on Broadway, is one with the following inscription:—

"Show me the man who makes war on the Government and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President of the United States, I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the eternal God, I would have them hung."—*Andrew Johnson*, March, 1861.

The President Does Not Visit New Haven.

Mayor Sperry, of New Haven, has received the following note from the President of the United States:—

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Honorable Lucien W. Sperry, Mayor of the city of New Haven:—I thank you sincerely for your kind invitation. To accept it, however, would interfere with arrangements already completed, and I must, therefore, forego, for the present, the pleasure of a visit to New Haven. ANDREW JOHNSON.

EUROPE.

Financial Plans of Austria—Reduction of the Italian Army—Spain Alarmed for the Safety of Cuba—The London and Liverpool Markets, Etc.

[BY THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.]

AUSTRIA.

Financial Plan to Meet the War Expenses.

VIENNA, August 28—P. M.—The Austrian Government has determined to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred and forty millions of florins, to meet the extraordinary expenses of the late war, including the twenty millions of thalers stipulated to be paid to Prussia by the treaty of peace.

ITALY.

Joseph Mazzini Refuses the Amnesty.

FLORENCE, August 28—P. M.—Mazzini has refused to accept the amnesty granted by Victor Emanuel, and declines to be a subject of the King on any terms, preferring exile to such a position.

Reduction of the Army.

FLORENCE, August 28—P. M.—The immense army which Italy called into the field to reclaim Venetia from Austrian dominion is being rapidly disbanded. Garibaldi's volunteer force is disarmed and the regular army is being reduced to a peace footing.

SPAIN.

Fears for the Safety of Cuba and Lessons from Imperial Mexico.

MADRID, August 28—P. M.—Fears are beginning to be entertained here as to the destiny of Cuba. The *Politica*, in an article published to-day, argues that the impending collapse of the Mexican empire will compromise Spain's possession of the island of Cuba.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, August 28—Evening.—The money market continues without change to note. The official closing price of Consols to-day was 89¼ for currency.

The market for American securities is improving, and prices are slightly higher. The figures at the close were as follows:—United States Five-Twenties, 72¼; Erie Railway shares, 45⅝; Illinois Central shares, 78⅜.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Evening.—The cotton market is dull and declining. Prices are nominally ⅛d. lower. The sales to-day were 8000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 13¼d. @ 13⅜d. per pound.

The breadstuffs market is weak and prices are declining. Flour and wheat are drooping. Corn has declined 6d. per quarter, and mixed Western is quoted at 26s. 3d. per 480 pounds.

The provision market is generally unchanged. Lard is especially dull and prices nominal.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

The "Asia" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 29.—The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th, has arrived at this port *en route* to Boston.

The Peace.

A telegram of the 17th, from Prague, says the negotiations for peace were progressing very favorably. The Prussian proposals, which differ very little from the instructions of the Prussian Plenipotentiaries, were sent to Vienna to-day.

The treaty of commerce between Prussia and Austria and the Zollverein remains provisionally in force. Further arrangements are reserved until a later period.

The Liege *Journal* says a correspondent in Paris writes us that the Emperor, desirous of putting a stop to the propagation of projects attributed to him by some journals, has ordered the French Ambassador at London to declare spontaneously and officially to the British Government that he never intended to take an inch of Belgian territory.

LONDON, August 19.—No cable news has been received here for the past two days.

PARIS, August 19.—Napoleon has received an enthusiastic reception from the people at Long Champ yesterday. The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 69f. 10c.

The commercial news has been anticipated by the cable.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship *Webster*, at Liverpool; from Savannah, ship *Favorite*, at Gravesend; off Liverpool, the ship *Emily*.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Flour firm and 6d. higher. Wheat steady at 10s. 6d @11s. for winter red and Southern. Corn advanced 6d., closing easier; mixed 26s 9d. Beef steady. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon firmer. Lard quiet at 56s. 9d @57s. 6d. Tallow steady at 43s @45s for American. Ashes quiet at 29s for Pots, and 41s for Pearls. Sugar firm and quiet. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Linseed firm.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firm. The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Wheat 1s. higher. Sugar firmer. Coffee 1s @1s. 6d. higher. Iron quiet, at £5 15s. for bars and rails, and 51s 6d. for Scotch pig. Linseed firmer; stock scarce. Linseed cakes quiet and steady. Spirits of Turpentine easier, at 41s. Petroleum steady, at 2s. for refined. Linseed Oil, 40s. Rice firm. Tea dull. Tallow dull.

Arrival of a Steamship.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The steamer *Pennsylvania*, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her advices are anticipated.

Sailing of the "Cuba."

BOSTON, August 29.—The royal mail steamer *Cuba* sailed to-day with 53 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax, and $333,000 in specie.

From Eastport.

EASTPORT, Me., August 29.—The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Rear-Admiral Palmer, left here this morning for Halifax.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Twelve deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

A Young Man Surrenders Himself, and Confesses to the Commission of a Homicide—A Very Peculiar Case.

At a late hour on the night of October 15 a party of four young men, all partially under the influence of liquor, entered the lager beer saloon No. 272 Hudson street, kept by John Ramey. They had been in the premises but a short time before an altercation arose between one of the party and the proprietor, when the disputants clinched, and a general melee ensued.

During the tracas Ramey received a thrust from an umbrella, the ferule entering his eye and piercing the brain, causing almost instant death. The Coroner's jury in their verdict charged Gustavus Buckley with the act, and vigorous search was made for him, with no success, however. The pursuit gradually grew weak, as the traces of the supposed murderer died away, and the matter became almost forgotten, even by the police. Yesterday Inspector Carpenter learned that the man who had committed the act was in this city, and anxious to surrender himself to the authorities, as the matter preyed upon his mind.

Agreeably to this information, Inspector Carpenter, accompanied by Captain Ward, of the Twenty-second Ward, and Detective Bennett, proceeded to the residence of his informant, and awaited the arrival of the unknown. At the proper time the man came to his friend's house, and was informed that the officers were then present, and he at once surrendered himself into their hands. The prisoner's name is William A. Hutchinson, 27 years of age, and a native of this city. He is very respectably connected, and appeared quite prostrated by the event that had overshadowed his life. He stated to the Inspector last evening, that after he and the deceased had quarrelled, and exchanged blows, he walked towards a mirror to see if his face was cut, at the same moment carrying an umbrella in his hand.

Ramey evidently thought that Hutchinson was about to renew the assault, and seized a lager-beer glass, and was about to throw it at the latter. Hutchinson instinctively threw up both hands to protect his face, and the umbrella in his hands struck the unfortuate man in the eye, as already stated. He disclaimed all premeditated intention, and deplored the occurrence as a purely accidental one. He said that when he ran out of the saloon he had no idea that Ramey had received any serious injury, and only learned of his death through morning journals, and he left the city at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

He seemed greatly relieved at finding the suspense of his anomalous position ended, and resigned himself to the care of the officer without any seeming reluctance. Hutchinson will be retained in custody at police headquarters until to-morrow, when he will be taken before the District Attorney, who will, no doubt, consent to his being admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.—*New York Times.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Charles Moore, alias L. F. Davison. In this case the defendant was charged with attempting to pass, and having in his possession with intent to pass, counterfeit United States Treasury notes of the denomination of $20. The United States stated that on the 21st of July last, by request of Detective Franklin, F. W. Frivas went in company with Detective Kay to the Bull's Head Tavern, Market street, and there met the defendant. In the presence of the detective he purchased of defendant five counterfeit $20 notes, for which he paid $50 in good money. Moore told Frivas and Kay that he expected soon to have "something nice in the way of $1 bills."

For the defense the credibility of the testimony offered by the United States was attacked.

Samuel Davis, Esq., for the defense. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

—It is said that *The Belgravia*, Miss Braddon's new magazine, will make its appearance under the most favorable auspices in October. The tale which will to the majority form the main attraction of the new literary venture will be called "Birds of Prey," and was once announced as about to make its appearance in the January number of *Temple Bar*. Miss Braddon, however, has reserved it for what will be particularly her own magazine.

—George Sala, it is said, is so near-sighted that, when engaged in writing, he places the paper on a chair, and kneels down, as if about to perform an act of devotion. Miss Braddon, when similarly engaged, seats herself on a low chair, puts a quire of paper on a music-book, holds her ink bottle in her left hand, and writes away by the hour—and writes not in vain, as publishers and readers know well. Her *debut* was in the poetical way.

FENIANISM.

Report of the Moffat Mansion Executive Committee—Where the Money Went to—Fat Offices.

After much delay, and many refusals on the part of publishers, the Committee appointed by the Manhattan Circles to examine the Moffat Mansion accounts, after the Campo Bello affair, have at length succeeded in publishing their report. This is put forth in pamphlet form, and although it purports to be the report of the Committee, bears no indication of being authorized by the gentlemen composing it. The following names are appended to the report:—John Rafferty (Chairman), John J. Duff, Thomas Egan, Dr. D. M. Brosman, D. A. Sutton, John J. McGowan, Patrick O'Conner, Patrick Dailey, D. C. Department of Manhattan.

Numerous witnesses were examined regarding the expenditure of funds, among them Colonel O'Mahony, B. Doran Killian, and others. The following are the names of some of the gentlemen who drew good salaries for little labor, with the amount of their receipts appended, together with their high sounding titles:—John O'Mahony, Head Centre, $2000; B. Doran Killian, Financial Secretary, $1500; William Griffin, Treasurer, $1500; G. H. Gnatterton, Chief Clerk, $1500; P. J. Downing, Secretary Civil Affairs, $1500; General B. E. Mullen, Secretary Military Affairs, $1500; M. J. Heffernan, Corresponding Secretary, $1200; W. F. Meehan, Assistant Treasurer, $1200; M. J. Russell, Bookkeeper, $1200; P. A. Collins, Bond Agent, $1200; Colonel Mulcahey, Adjutant-General, $1200; Colonel James Kelley, Inspector-General, $1200; Colonel Murray, Chief of Artillery, $1200; Mr. Kavanagh, Private Secretary H. C., $1200; John H. Rogers, Bond Clerk, $1200; James McInnerney, Bond Clerk, $1200.

The above list, it will be seen, embraces the names of all the prominent Fenians of the O'Mahony wing of the Brotherhood. Then follows a list of forty more salaried officers, embracing the Central Council, engineers, organizers, military, civil, and bond clerks, firemen, messengers, and janitors, at salaries ranging from $600 to $1200. The Central Council had a good thing at $5 per day and expenses. Then we find in the "secret service expenses," the names of O'Mahony, P. J. Downing, Killian, General Halpine, Rev. T——, and Rev. C——, with sums appended thereto varying in amounts from $50 to $25,000. A "Privateer" cost $30,000, and the support of some Irish refugees for three months, $10,000 more. The following little additional list shows where a portion of the servant-girl contributions went to:—

Organizing, proper and special	$13,930 56
Secret Service	13 339 67
Contingent Account	6,428 17
Printing and Stationery	5,090 66
Postage and Telegrams	1,242 31
Congress and Central Council	4,752 02
Salaries of Moffat Mansion, Officials and Employees	12,948 18
Expense Account not explained to Com.	439 00
Suspense Account not explained to Com.	136 50
Cash drawn, of which the Committee found no account for	2 210 65
Bond Account Expenses	7 618 26
Military Expenses	35 336 72
Total amount of expenses of Moffat Mansion in three months	$104,401 64

Then follows, "Item—sent to John Mitchell, in Paris, $36,728 cash; item—sent to John Mitchell in bonds, $30,000." As to the disposition of the hundreds of thousands of dollars received by the Moffat Mansion officials, the above explanation is all that is vouchsafed, which, it will be seen, is as clear as mud. The Committee call especial attention to a letter of O'Mahony's, in which he has misgivings regarding Mr. Stephens. The following is the concluding paragraph of the letter, which is addressed to James Gibbons, Esq., and dated March 25, 1864:

"Stephens and I met in the friendliest manner. He accepts our acts of Congress. I impressed upon him the ruinous effect of allowing any appearance of misunderstanding between us to be manifested in the organization. He seems fully alive to this; still I feel he would supersede me if possible. He wants a money-feeder for the I. R. B. here, not a directing mind; a drudge to do the work, and never think. He makes light, or would make light of our Fenian organization here—except in so far as it may seem a fund to draw from for the I. R. B. at home. To its doing so I will no more consent.

Yours affectionately, JOHN O'MAHONY."

THE RING.

Prize-Fight Between William Kelly and Timothy McAuliffe — Kelly the Winner in Fifty-five Rounds.

This fight has been long talked of by the uptown roughs, and both parties succeeded in bringing their principals together yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, in the vicinity of Jamaica, Long Island. As usual, some time was lost in getting everything in readiness. James Elliott was appointed referee; Jim Colburn umpire for Kelly, and Patrick Kelly umpire for McAuliffe.

At nine and a quarter time was called. Kelly and McAuliffe advanced to the middle of the ring, together with their seconds; Owen Geoghegan and William Dwyre attending to McAuliffe, and James Tyson and Micky Colburn looking out for Kelly. After shaking hands the seconds fell back to their corners, and the contestants placed themselves in pugilistic attitude, each shying about to see which could have the brutal honor of drawing the first blood. For the first three rounds it seemed as though McAuliffe had it all his own way, but at the beginning of the fourth things began to look the reverse, for Kelly went in with great determination, striking his adversary terrible blows about the face and side of the head, completely closing his right eye. From this until the end of the fight it was one of the most disgusting sights our reporter ever witnessed.

When the fight was over no one would have known the men. Kelly's left eye resembled a pin-cushion, being closed tight, with a gash on the lid from which the blood flowed freely. His nose was four times its natural size, and his mouth and lips were cut and battered to a jelly. As for McAuliffe, it would be useless to attempt a description. Both his eyes were closed, and his appearance was a great deal worse than that of Kelly. At the end of the fifty-fifth round some dispute arose between Geoghegan and Elliott, the cause seeming to be that the umpire gave the fight to Kelley, alleging that McAuliffe was not fighting up to the rule of the P. R. Geoghegan rushed at Elliott and dealt him a powerful blow on the face, at which a large number of Geoghegan's party jumped upon Elliott, and a general fight was in prospect, but was finally quelled.

Each of the principals in this fight is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, and weighs between 130 and 140 pounds. Both were born in Ireland. McAuliffe is a butcher by trade, while Kelly's occupation is that of a brass moulder.

Arrest of Some of the Parties.

The sporting fraternity of this vicinity have been much excited in anticipation of a prize-fight which was announced to take place between two third-rate bruisers, named Kelly and McAuliffe. The battle was to have been fought two weeks ago at "The Cloister," opposite Yonkers, but the Thirty-second Precinct Police were informed of the fact, and put a stop to the sport by arresting between twenty and thirty of the ruffians on their arrival at Yonkers.

It was subsequently announced that the interesting entertainment would take place yesterday morning somewhere on Long Island. This plan also reached the ears of the active police, and the result was that Officers Fielding and Fitzpatrick, of the First Precinct, on Monday night arrested John Turner, James Smith, and James Hassam, whom they found in a coach at the Hamilton avenue ferry, foot of Whitehall street, on suspicion that they were to take part in the proposed encounter in the bloody prize ring. On searching the coach, the officers found a bottle of water, a sponge, and a sledge-hammer—necessary adjuncts to a prize-fight. Captain Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, subsequently arrested William Sparks, William Ford, Christopher Kilbourne, alias "Kit" Burns, and William Aarons, alias "Dooney" Harris, on suspicion that they were on their way to witness the "mill." In their possession were found a rope and stakes such as are usually used to form a prize ring. All of the above-named prisoners were arraigned before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs, yesterday morning, and the magistrate held them in the sum of $1000 each, to keep the peace for one year. "Kit" Burns was the only one who was fortunate enough to have bail at hand. The others were locked up in the cheerful cells of the Tombs, to reflect upon the uncertainty of the pleasures of this world.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

REVOLT AT SING-SING PRISON.

Desperate Onslaught of the Convicts—Bravery of One of the Guards—List of the Killed and Wounded.

SING-SING, August 28.—A bloody affair occurred at the State Prison here yesterday afternoon. No less than thirty convicts had banded themselves together to break jail and decamp. Some of the number are the most desperate characters ever confined within the walls of a prison. Especially may this be said of

Edward Stafford, the Ringleader,

who was instantly killed while advancing on the guard. Stafford, alias Duffy, was one of the crew of a piratical vessel named the *Rhoda G*, which vessel some time ago made a thieving trip up the Hudson river, the crew going ashore at Poughkeepsie, where they entered the house of the Rev. Mr. Hageman of that city, and stole therefrom a quantity of silverware. Stafford was soon after arrested, tried, and found guilty of the offense, and sentenced by Judge Wheaton, of Duchess county, to fifteen years and six months confinement in Sing-Sing, which sentence he was filling when he originated the conspiracy which has cost him his life. His desperate character was well known to Sheriff Lamiree, of Dutchess county, as he came very near taking the life of Jailer Palmer, at Poughkeepsie, while attempting to break jail during his incarceration there. In order to gather everything pertaining to the affair of yesterday we took down the statements of different persons, and herewith append them:—

Statement of Orlando Humphrey.

I am Superintendent of the South Foundry at the prison; yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, James McLoughlin, a convict, started out of the front door of the foundry and called in a loud voice for the men in the auger shop to come out and pass that way; immediately the whole crowd, some twenty-seven in number, responded to McLoughlin's call, and came rushing from the augur room through my room and passed out of the south door down beyond the lime kiln, thence to the railroad, every man of them being armed with napping bars, clubs, and long knives. When they passed me they said not a word. One man shook his fist at me, but said not a word. They ran as fast as they could, all yelling. I followed them immediately to the south guard post. There I saw them encountering the guard. Edward Stafford at this time was shouting to his followers to come on. In a moment after I saw Stafford fall to the ground, the convicts still fighting the guards. When Stafford fell the convicts scattered, the guard pursuing. All were taken but one.

Statement of Guard at the South Post.

My name is William G. Gale; I am a guardsman at the south end of the prison; the first intimation I had of the revolt at the prison, I observed some 20 or more convicts all in a heap behind the lime shed, having just come from the South Foundry; I immediately ran on my beat, got my musket and revolver, and returned; when I got back to my position I saw one of the guards, a man named Griffin, shooting at the convicts as fast as he could load and fire. The convicts then ran towards my post; I raised my musket to my shoulder, and warned them to halt, but they did not mind me. I shot immediately and saw one man fall. The head ones then stopped for an instant, when Stafford, brandishing a huge knife, yelled to them to follow him. As he came toward me he yelled, "Kill the son of a b—h. Cut his heart out." I then drew my revolver and snapped it at the advancing party four times, but it would not go off. The convicts were then within three yards of me, the stones flying about me like hail. At this juncture I was obliged to leave my post and retreat, which I did, falling back to the railroad. I then turned again and snapped my revolver, but it would not go off. The convicts were still pursuing. I retreated rapidly down the railroad track until I got near a quarry where some laborers were at work, when I cried for help. The laborers came from the quarry armed with their drills, when the convicts were compelled to halt. Just at this moment Stafford was shot dead by one of the guards who were hurrying to my assistance, and then the combat ended, and all but one of the conspirators were retaken.

The Scene a Desperate One.

From all accounts the scene was a thrilling one, the desperation of the conspirators knowing no bounds. Coroner Thomas Smith, of Hastings, held an inquest on the body of Stafford this morning, the following being the verdict:—

"Edward Stafford came to his death while attempting to run the guard at the State Prison, using threats of violence against the officers of said prison while in the discharge of their duty, and we hereby exonerate said officers from all blame."

No one of the guards was hurt seriously.

A man named Haff, formerly a guard, died suddenly of disease of the heart soon after the affair was over, his complaint being brought on by the excitement of the occasion, he having assisted in the capture of the convicts.

List of Casualties.

The following is a list of the casualties:—

James McLoughlin, received May 5, 1863, from Brooklyn, robbery, first degree, five years, aged 17 years, gunshot flesh wound on back, passing downward; ball extracted.

Andrew Yates, May 31, 1865, Brooklyn, murder, life, superficial, gunshot wound of scalp.

James Morse, Kings county, robbery, first degree, October 9, 1865, ten years; gunshot wound on back, ball passing downward, and lodging in the abdomen; ball not extracted.

Isaac Brennan, alias Peter Butler, Richmond county, October 27, 1865, burglary, four years; flesh wound left leg.

Edward Stafford, alias Duffy, January 20, burglary, first degree, aged 24 years, was sentenced to 15 years and 6 months confinement from Dutchess county; gunshot wound back of the head, ball passing out at the left eye; dead.

McMullinan, who was sentenced at the same time Stafford was, for the same offense, was all ready to join the conspirators, but his plans were frustrated.

There was another convict mortally wounded whose name I forgot to put on the list of casualties, to wit, John Cassidy. He was sent here by Mayor Hoffman of New York for a term of eight years for burglary. During the conflict he was holding up his hand, when a ball passed through it and entered his body. He will probably die before to-morrow morning. One of the most desperate of the lot, Samuel Weed, a Brooklyn desperado, escaped unhurt.

A Convict Escapes from Sing-Sing Prison.

One of the inmates of Sing-Sing Prison, named James Cunningham, escaped from the prison on Monday, and up to last night had not been retaken. He has on the right arm a cross stamped with India ink; between the thumb and forefinger, J. C.; a broad scar across the windpipe; dark complexion; small hole under the right eye; five feet six inches in height.—*New York Tribune to-day.*

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES.

BY
MRS. WARREN.
AUTHOR OF
"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[*Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.*]

CHAPTER V.

Boiling Salmon—Frying Fish—Remarks about Boiling Meat—Salted Meat—To Prevent Meat from Curling Up—Soup Stock—Flavoring Soups—Meat Cakes—Rissoles—Onion and Carrot Soup—To Boil Artichokes—To Cook Maccaroni, or Other Italian Pastes.

Keziah's aptitude for learning cooking was great, she was born for the vocation; hence, I had no trouble after the first three months, but, until this time, the weariness of repeating the same process over and over again was almost insupportable, till I recollected that no one branch of my education had been perfected in so short a time, and that no trade could be learned in so short a period, so I took "heart o' grace," and went on, and in the end—prospered. Morsels of comfort came time by time, and with them my reward.

As each day's dinner progressed I taught her, not only how each thing was to be cooked, but gave her the reason why such acts she was directed to do were needful—and that by any other process the cooking would be spoiled. For instance, in boiling salmon—I came into the kitchen one day just in time to prevent her from putting it into cold water. 'If you do this, Keziah, the fish will be colorless and tasteless, instead of being of the right flavor, and of a pink tint."

"Ah! if you please 'm, what can it matter?" she asked.

"Only this. If the water be cold when the fish is put in, it melts out the jelly or goodness of the salmon, and the color is taken out just in the same way that stains are taken out of linen by placing them in cold water. Have only as much water as will just cover the fish; when it is nearly boiling put in a lump of salt the size of an apple, and a wineglassful of vinegar, then put the fish on the drainer, and put it into water, let it simmer quickly up, then draw the fish-kettle back, so that the water is only just seen to move, and let it simmer in this way for quite twenty minutes, or if it be a large and whole salmon, then three-quarters of an hour. You may know when it is done by looking at the bone, which then loosens itself from the fish, either at the head or tail.

"Will you recollect that all fish must be put into very hot water, and never into cold? If you are going to fry it, after well washing, drying, and flouring each fish, or egging and bread-crumbing each, be sure to let the fat be boiling, and as it never shows that it is so, put in a bit of bread and you will see the fat boil up round it.

"Remember never to boil meat or fish; it must only be simmered, and never put either into cold water, excepting you are going to make soup of the meat, then, as you wish to draw out all the goodness of the meat, of course you must then use cold water. Salted meats must have hot water just the same, but if they are very salt, as soon as the water has simmered over the meat for ten minutes, throw the water away, and fill up the saucepan with boiling water from another saucepan. By this means the salt is extracted, and the juiciness of the meat is retained. Remember, too, that a joint which has small bones, as breast of veal, or breast or neck of mutton, or brisket of beef, the meat must be placed downwards in the saucepan, and the bones uppermost; then the meat will not curl up, but will lie flat in the dish; and also there will show no scum or blacks on it, either from accident or carelessness. In roasting or baking beef, if a doubled piece of buttered paper be placed over the skin, it will not shrink.

"The water in which fresh meat has been boiled must be thrown into a clean pan. The next morning the cake of fat, which will be on the top, carefully take off, and put it a clean tin strainer, or lay on a clean sheet of paper to absorb all moisture; this fat put in a basin or preserve jar, into the oven, and melted or clarified by the heat (mutton but just boiled is the best and sweetest for making cakes). The liquor then put to the bones of any joint and boiled in an iron saucepan for six or eight hours, and then strained through a colander, and put away till the morning; the cake of fat (which is useless) taken off, reveals *a mass of jelly*, called by cooks, stock. And this it was which made all our hashes and stews and curries so rich, without being gross, for as no fat entered into their composition, they were as wholesome as they were appetizing."

It was great trouble to make Keziah attend to the boiling of the bones; at first it was a very common occurrence, that after the fat was taken off the stock, there was only colored water underneath, instead of jelly, then the bones had to be returned to the saucepan, with the liquor, and boiled again. When the girl found there was no getting out of the trouble, and that if she neglected it one day it must be done the next, for stock must be had, she made up her mind to do the thing properly, and thus lessened her trouble and my own.

Sometimes I found bits of onion and carrot and other vegetables among the bones, then I was displeased; she had been ill-taght by some one that all kinds of vegetables ought to go to form good soup, and rather triumphed in her way over me with this display of knowledge.

"But vegetables must be put in, ma'am, to make good soup."

"That is true, Keziah, but there is a time for everything. If you boil the vegetables for eight or ten hours, you give a stale flavor to the soup, which is to me unendurable, and in which you cannot recognize the taste of a single vegetable. I always boil the vegetables, excepting onions and celery, beforehand.

"Remember every soup must have, more or less, a flavor of onions—in some cases, so little that it can scarcely be tasted, but yet it must lurk there. But it must be a fresh flavor, not that of dish-water. We will have this onion soup to-day, and to-morrow we will have carrot-soup, and the next day artichoke, then sago, then celery, then vermicelli."

"An' then there's mock turtle soup, an' mongitorny, an' some other hard names that I've quite forgot."

"You mean mulligatawny, Keziah; but these are expensive soups, and they would not suit me to have, so we must be content with seven or eight soups, flavored differently each day. The *stock* for these must be made daily with the bones from the different joints which we have in the week, helped out with threepennyworth of bones from the butcher's.

"With the roast beef to-day we shall have carrots—some of these will do for the soup to-morrow—recollect that each day a portion of the carrots, or turnips, or artichokes, is kept back—not all sent up to the table—but put in the larder to flavor the soup with the next day. The carrots you will boil as I have told you before; scrape them clean, and wash them well, but do not cut them, no matter how large they are; if you do, the delicate flavor will be lost, and they will taste stale; put them into plenty of boiling water, with a lump of salt and a piece of dripping, let them *boil fast* for two hours; all the trouble you need to take is to see that they are kept boiling.

"We will make some soup for to-morrow from the bone of mutton we had the day before yes-

terday; there is enough left on it to make a hash for supper."

"There's nuthin' here, ma'am, to speak of; nuthin' to make anybody's meat."

"You shall see what I will do with it. There is at least a breakfast-cupful of scraps of meat, to which I must add one rasher of lean bacon, which you must mince together very small in the round bowl, and with the half round chopper, which hangs on yonder nail. Bring the bread and cut a thick round, two inches deep, completely pare off the crust, which you may butter and put away to be eaten for your tea, before any other bread is cut; now bring the clean tin colander, which I use only for crumbling bread through. I like to do this myself, because it requires the cleanest hands; you see I break up the bread, and rub through the holes, and it comes out quite fine, the few hard pieces which are left you may give to the birds. To this I add a grate of nutmeg, and a little pepper and salt, and a teaspoonful of flour. Mix the bread and spice together, get a handful of parsley, wash it in a little warm water, then in cold and dab it dry in a clean cloth, now chop it small and mix it in with the bread, then to one cupful of meat add two of crumb mixture, then a tablespoonful or two of melted bacon fat, and as much milk—which will be very little indeed, to make into a mass: this will divide into six small cakes, which I form with my hand, dip them in beaten egg, then in flour, and then fry them in plenty of boiling fat. I take them up carefully with a tin fish slice, and lap them on some clean paper to dry. Then remove *all* the fat from the pan, put in a teaspoonful of flour: the pan is sufficiently hot to brown it, then a little salt and a small measure of water; stir it well; let it simmer, and strain it on a hot dish. Put the meat cakes on to this, and serve very hot, and with these and some well-washed potatoes, roasted an hour in a hot oven, you see we shall have a hot and nice supper. Sometimes, Keziah, I add onions instead of parsley, and these are more savory, and instead of cakes, I form them round like sausages, and then call them rissoles. In the evening you must put on the small frying-pan quite clean, and fill it half full of dripping, and when it boils, dip your rissoles in beaten egg, put them in the pan and fry them of a light brown."

"It's a comfort to know how to make a little go a great way," was Keziah's remark. "I am sure I should have thought this meat of no account."

"Now for the bones for the soup. Every bit of fat must be taken off. This would spoil the soup. Divide the bones, but not chop them, as the marrow makes it greasy; put it on the fire in an iron saucepan with three quarts of cold water, add to it the bacon rind which was scaped and washed yesterday, the little bones which I cut out of the bacon, and a large blade of mace; let this boil for eight hours, then strain it through a colander, and in the morning, underneath the fat, which you must take off and throw away, you will find the delicious jelly with which you can make twenty different things that are nice, and which will also make the most delicious gravy for any purpose. To buy beef for gravies is a great waste. Remember this, my girl, never to waste the smallest trifle; all can be converted to something or other. The clippings and trimmings of fresh meat will go to make soup and gravies; the fat can be melted for dripping, which is so very useful in the family for frying with, because frying requires a very plentiful supply; and after it is done for cooking purposes it can be sold. The bones can be made into soup and gravy, and can afterwards be sold. The bacon fat saved, so as to be clean and white, will make excellent pastry. The pieces of bread, of which there is sometimes an unavoidable waste made at the table by persons who do not consume all that is given to them, can be made into excellent puddings."

"But then they've been pulled about by the fingers," Keziah quickly remarked.

"But you will recollect that the hands of ladies and gentlemen were much cleaner, perhaps, than those of the people who made the bread; therefore, clean bread can be used in a pudding. If one were to think of all the disagreeable handling which food undergoes before it comes to the table, puddings made from the pieces of bread are very dainty and clean by comparison."

"That's true, so they be."

"When I am more at leisure I will tell you a story of how a man got rich by putting to a profitable use the waste bread left from dinner-tables."

"Thank you, ma'am, but couldn't you tell me now?"

"There is a time for everything, Keziah, and now is the time to make onion soup for to-day's dinner; ten minutes will suffice for it. Peel three onions, and cut them into fine rings, chop them across so as to make them rather fine. Take as much of the jelly stock we made yesterday as will be necessary, and put it on to boil, add to it half a tumbler of milk. Now give me the dry toast that was left at tea last night. Observe that I butter it slightly on both sides, and cut it into small squares. When the stock boils, just add a teaspoonful of salt, and throw in the onions, let them boil up quickly; and in eight minutes, not longer, they will be cooked. Mix, in a basin, a teaspoonful of flour with a little cold water, take a little hot soup and mix with it, strain it into the saucepan, then add a bit of butter the size of a nutmeg, stir it up well till all is well mixed; throw in the toast, put the soup over the fire for an instant, then throw it into the *hot* soup-tureen, and serve now it as quickly as possible."

The next day we had carrot soup; two of the cold carrots that were left from the day previous were grated on a coarse grater, that is, the thick end of the carrot was held in paper, and the carrot grated, *not the long way*, but the short way, then with the back of a knife it was further pressed, then mixed with a little cold soup, some pepper and salt added to further separate it; and then, when the soup was hot, the carrot was added to the whole, and simmered for two or three minutes, then the butter and flour added, and served, but without toast, unless there was any left from tea or breakfast.

The next day was a simple clear soup, made from jelly stock alone, flavored with onion and a piece of the end of a refuse leaf of celery boiled in it for ten minutes; but on this day we had Jerusalem artichokes for dinner. Some of these when cooked were put into a little milk and water, and laid away for our next use, dignified by some clever cook as Palestine soup.

Perhaps I had more trouble in teaching Keziah to cook this vegetable than any other; indeed, it ended in doing it myself.

The artichokes must first be washed in tepid water to free them from dirt; then let them lie in cold water; each one to be pared roughly at first, with a sharp and pointed knife, and each one be instantly thrown into cold water, *or it will turn black*. Then a fresh pan of water must be had, and each be perfectly pared and all the spots picked out. Have a large saucepan of boiling water ready, in which a *tablespoonful of dripping* or fat of some kind and a lump of salt has been put. When the water is rapidly boiling, drain the artichokes, throw them into a clean cloth, dab them well, and then throw them into the boiling water; let them boil quickly for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, as they may be young or old. They must not be taken out of the water to drain till the instant they are needed, or they will turn black; they may be either served whole with arrowroot sauce or melted butter over them, or they may be drained and mashed in a basin, with a wooden spoon; a spoonful or two of milk, and a piece of pork dripping or bacon fat to be mixed with them; the basin be covered with a saucer and placed in a hot oven, till the instant of turning them out to send to table. The dripping will be better than butter for them. The reason that artichokes are often hard when cooked, and no amount of time seems to soften them, is that they require very soft water of a peculiar kind, and that which fat alone can give, or else milk, which is too extravagant to be used by persons having small incomes. The same rule as to putting fat in the water must be observed with carrots, parsnips, artichokes, and celery. Boiled artichokes when cold and laid away in milk and water will not blacken, and for the soup, beat them fine in the milk and water, add a little salt, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a teaspoonful of flour and a cupful of boiling soup; mix it well together. Cut half a small onion very fine into the boiling soup; let it boil five minutes, then mix the artichoke with the other soup; let it *simmer* a minute, then serve with toasted bread, or strain it and add a tablespoonful of Italian paste or vermicelli or maccaroni cut small and previously boiled in boiling water for twenty minutes, then strained and added to the soup. Some cooks use the yolks of eggs and cream in Palestine soup, but for digestion and wholesomeness the more simple way of making it is the best.

Is it as well to say here, that if sufficient of the paste or the maccaroni or vermicelli be boiled for three days' consumption, and laid by in cold water, it can be used at any time, as it remains soft; but left out of water for half an hour it hardens. All these pastes for soup should be cooked by throwing them into plenty o boiling water, with a little salt, and a piece of butter the size of a nut (bacon fat or pork dripping will serve equally well), and be boiled for twenty minutes. Many persons will use milk instead of water, which only curdles, and is expence for nothing.

CHAPTER VI.

How a Great Fortune was Made Out of Bread Crusts.

The first afternoon that Keziah saw me disengaged, she begged for the story of the man who got rich by caring for the crusts of bread, and as it was one that could not fail to delight the children, she was given a tea-cloth to hem, and was asked to join them to hear the following true tale:—

"In Paris there was recently a man, called Pere Chapellier, who picked out of gutters what he could find, and sold the articles he found there—old iron nails, and such things that no one owns, but which he could sell for a few pence. Being ashamed of this employment—for Father Chapellier had been a soldier, and took pride in himself for having served his country, he had only resorted to it to keep himself from starving—an opportunity one day occurred of his entering a wholesale rag-gathering business, and becoming a rag-sorter. This was one step in advance, so he thought, because here he could be private, and was not obliged to go into the streets. But, alas! for the poor man, the smell from the rags and bones was so dreadful that he was nearly poisoned, and was obliged to go to the hospital! Of course after this he did not wish to go back, and fortunately, while sick, he made the acquaintance of a man who promised to find him a place with a poultry dealer.

"Now, what do you suppose he had to do?"

"Why, kill the ducks and fowls, to be sure," was Keziah's ready answer.

"Oh, no, not to kill them, but to keep pigeons alive."

Here my little Allen reached up his glowing cheek to mine.

"Tell me quick, mamma—quick! quick!"

"He had to fill his mouth with grain or peas, and push them with his mouth into the young pigeons' throat, for they would not eat but when they were hungry, and they did not get fat quickly enough to please their owner, and the poor Chapellier, after a little practice, had to feed from two to three hundred pigeons an hour, and for this labor he was paid 1s. 8d. a day. Of course this did not satisfy him, so he left, and then took to eradicating a prejudice about poultry—it may be called deception—to earn his bread.

"It seems that the feet of poultry and game, when freshly killed, are brilliant and black, at least some of them are, but they turn of a leaden hue as they get stale. Now Chapellier pondered over this, and invented a varnish which, when used, kept the color of the stale birds as fresh as the newly killed ones. This deception succeeded; the cooks and others bought second day's poultry for first day's freshly killed, without finding out their mistake; therefore the poultry was none the worse. As enormous quantities of poultry are sold in the French markets, our rag-gatherer made a great deal of money by his invention. The taste of wealth made him only the more ambitious. He sold his secret for forty pounds to a man who has since made his fortune, and Chapellier began to look about for some trade in which he could be sole master. He went to his old employer, the rag-merchant, and endeavored to enter into partnership with him, but the man asked £2000, and this our schemer could not obtain. As he was standing in the warehouse the rag-gatherers came in, and he was struck by the number of pieces of bread they brought, which they could not sell to the rag-gatherer, and which had been given to them out of pure charity; this, he observed, they carefully gathered up to take away. He asked them what they did with it, and ascertained that they sold them to private people for feeding rabbits and chickens. This was hint enough to a man determined to make his fortune. What these beggars and rag-gatherers did in a small way he determined to do in a large one, and the very day that the bright idea struck him, he hired a large room in a cheap neighborhood, and close by a shed, where he could place his donkey and cart, which he purchased on the same day. He then went to the different colleges and schools, and offered to buy all their waste bread, which these people had been in the habit of giving to the first beggar, or which they threw among their dust. His success with them was very great; so much as to induce him to monopolize all the waste bread of the taverns and cook shops in Paris, and he paid the rag-gatherers to bring all they could gather from private houses to him."

"Do you think the servants sold the waste bread, ma'am, to these men? because if they did, I dare say they made lots more pieces than the misses knowed of; for these pieces of bread do worrit a girl so, 'cos she can't eat 'em all."

It was very evident Keziah had been thinking what she should do with the odd corners and scraps which she dared not throw away.

"No, they did not sell them; the men were too cunning to pay for what they knew could be got for nothing; so the servants did not benefit, whatever the beggars might; the master and mistress were the sufferers by these men being permitted to come near the servants. But listen to the story without further interruption. As soon as Chapellier had accumulated a sufficient number of pieces of bread, he appeared one morning in one of the most central markets of Paris, surrounded by a number of bags full of bread, and several empty baskets. Round his hat was placarded, 'BREAD-CRUSTS FOR SALE.'

Numbers of the Parisian workmen keep pets of some kind, either dogs for amusement, or rabbits, or fowls for eating; and as Chapellier sold his crusts at 3d. the basketful, for this sum many of these creatures could be fed for a week; so he soon had numerous customers. At the end of a month this clever man had doubled the £40 capital with which he commenced, and which he had obtained by selling his secret of painting chickens' legs. Four months after he had commenced the business he had no longer a donkey and cart, but three horses and three carts, collecting bread from a very wide district, and thus he soon accumulated a large fortune, then sold his business, and retired into private life.

"Chapellier was miserable without employment; after a time he quitted his country home, returned to his old haunts, and invented a new industry, for the man who had bought his business was, from small inattentions and a frequent waste of time, losing his trade. In France, bread-crumbs are sold either white or brown, ready the one for frying, the other, when baked, pounded, and sifted, for sifting over fish and cutlets. It was as a manufacturer of bread-crumbs that Chapellier next established himself. He sold a quart piled up with the crumbs for sixpence; this was cheaper than any one else could do, and the waste pieces from this process he disposed of to dog-fanciers and others.

"The man sold his bread-crumbs so cheaply that his business rapidly increased; he had very soon to employ wagons and horses, and then for a trifle he bought back his old business from his successor, who was idle and unthrifty. In the bread there were always two kinds, good and indifferent; the best he selected to make baked crusts for soup, which is so much eaten in Paris. We toast bread and cut it in small squares, but there it is cut in larger and thicker pieces. So Chapellier set up ovens, which it is said are never cool, and which employ a number of men, women, and children, in the manufacture, though the bread is only the waste pieces, before this time thrown away. In baking, the crusts frequently get burned black, and this, too, is made useful; children rasp it off, it is then powdered, sifted very fine, put into boxes, and sold to the chemists as charcoal tooth-powder.

"The warehouses of Chapellier are immense buildings, divided for each separate department of the business. In one place the wagons come in with the bread gathered from house to house, exactly as the boys in England gather coal ashes for making bricks. In another place workmen separate the pieces, placing on one side those suitable to feed many a hungry family, on the other, those destined for animals.

"Then there is the cutting them into shape, the baking, and the sorting, the rasping, and finally arranging the perfect crust in proper bags, after which process they are ready for sale. Then there is the pounding and sifting through coarse sieves the brown pieces used in the cooking of cutlets and fish. The black raspings are further powdered and sifted through silk sieves.

"And lastly, in a separate part of the building, this once despised bread, now greatly changed in appearance and packed in dainty paper bags, is sold in large or small quantities. There are also carts standing ready to be filled with the commodity which is delivered at the different eating and soup-houses where the numerous workmen of Paris take their meals.

"Throughout the establishment the greatest order and cleanliness prevails, for the master is always present, and his eye, be sure, does more work than both his hands. He is by no means a stern man, he does not find much fault, but discharges the offender upon a second fault, after once reproving: he often jokes and laughs, but rules by good temper.

"Pere Chapellier has made a great deal of money, and invested it so that it brings him in many thousand a year, and of his riches he spends liberally in charity. Now, Keziah, recollect what economy, observation, and industry can do. He did not lie late in bed, nor waste his time in gossiping, and he must have had a horror of waste, or this way of making money would never have occurred to him.

"This man has done far more good in the world, though born so poor that none could well be poorer, by the exercise of the faculties God gave him, than thousands who enjoy a fortune as soon as they are born. He has not only enriched himself till he scarcely knows how rich he is, but by his means thousands of people are fed on wholesome food at the cheapest rate, and hundreds of men, women, young girls, and children are put in a way of getting their bread honestly, and that by gathering up what others throw away, and by observation and tact to put to use this hitherto despised refuse."

"I do wish I could find some way of using the bits o' bread, for they do worrit me so," was Keziah's remark.

"You, Keziah, often make more pieces than are necessary, by not eating up the remains of a loaf before you cut another."

"But, ma'am, there's the top of the loaf and the bottom too, which is never eaten in the dining-room; and then, when there's company there's so many little pieces, which it goes agen me to throw away, and I can't eat 'em all; I wished Mr. Chapellier lived nearer here; I'm sure he could do much good with 'em."

"Suppose we begin a manufactory on a small scale. Collect all the pieces for me to-morrow morning when I come into the kitchen: I mean those which have been left, as you say, from the company over night, for in the nursery the pieces shall be made use of, for none need be made."

CHAPTER VII.

What to do With the Pieces of Bread—How to Make Stale Bread New—Croutons for Cheese—Bread Pudding—Bread for Stuffing—Baked and Sifted Bread for Browning—Bread Crumbs for Game—Clarified Butter—How to Fry Soles—Crimped Parsley.

The morrow came, and when I went into the kitchen a large plateful of pieces of bread met my eye. I laughingly said:—

"If you cannot eat all the pieces, Keziah, you will have a little extra work to render them useful. In the first place, here is enough bread in one piece to serve you and nurse a whole day, it is almost a loaf; where could it have been to have escaped my notice?"

"If you please, ma'am, 'twas left in the nursery cupboard, and nurse didn't see it; it's a week old, but 'tisn't sour."

"Cut it in two, get the milk basin of clear cold water, dip each piece quickly in the water, and put each on a separate clean plate in the oven, if very hot; leave it there for half an hour, but don't shut the oven door."

This was done, and I turned to the other pieces; one, the crumb of a very stale roll. This had been one of the hidden stores, but had been untouched and unharmed. I pulled it into six pieces, dipped them quickly in the water, and laid them on the edge of one of the plates in the oven.

Some other of the larger pieces went to make stuffing for the veal we were to have that day for dinner; they were put into a basin, a *very little boiling water* was poured on, and a plate put on the basin, so that the steam softened the bread without making it wet. This was afterwards mixed with a teaspoonful of flour and a little nutmeg, then a tablespoonful of bacon fat, some finely chopped parsley, and lemon thyme or dry winter savory; and I then made it into a ball, with a little milk, for the centre of a fillet of veal; I never used suet in stuffings, and very rarely an egg: the milk and flour were sufficiently binding.

There were now left some pieces which would serve for a pudding in the nursery. These were soaked in hot milk: a little ground allspice and sugar added, and then well beaten up into a stiff mass; a layer of this was placed at the bottom of a pie-dish, then a layer of slices of apples, and a spoonful of sugar, then again a layer of apples was on the top, on which was placed four or five bits of butter, each no bigger than a pea, then some moist sugar was slightly sifted over, and it was baked two hours. I used to vary this pudding by using, instead of apples, a quarter of a pound of Sultana raisins, well washed in *warm water* and dried, then laid in alternate layers with the bread only; in this instance, the bread came on the top, but, neither butter nor sugar were omitted, as this made a nice brown glaze, and looked tempting.

It was nearly twenty minutes before Keziah took the bread from the oven, and feeling it, exclaimed,—

"Why this is new bread only a little toasted; well, I never! How nice! What must I do with them nice little pieces of roll! how beautiful they have browned."

"They must be sent to table to eat with the cheese."

"Well, this beats Mr Chapellier; but here's all these little crumbs, I s'pose I may throw 'em to the birds?"

"No, no; you will put them on the plates in the oven till they are of a fine bright brown, which will be in a few minutes, then get the pestle and mortar, and when the crumbs are hot and crisp pound them well, sift them through a fine tin strainer, and put them into a dry pickle bottle or any other wide-mouthed bottle that has a well-fitting cork, and keep them on the chimney-piece in the kitchen in a dry warm place. Now I think all the bread is disposed of."

"But what am I to do with these brown crumbs?"

"They are to be used for sifting over fried fish, or fried chops—not steaks, mind—over boiled calves' head, and over ham and bacon when the rind is taken off. Bread crumbs browned are served also with partridges and pheasants, but then these must be rubbed through a colander, and have a little clarified butter rubbed into them before they are browned."

"What is clarified butter, ma'am?"

"Butter melted before the fire or in the oven, for a minute or two; there is neither milk, water, nor flour mixed with it."

"I've seen cooks with such dirty hands grating bread crumbs," was Keziah's next remark.

"No doubt you have, and many people do not object to eat stuffing and forcemeat balls made by these dirty cooks, but very much object to eat waste bread made into stuffing when only the clean fingers of visitors have touched it, for nobody bites the bread."

"Perhaps you'll tell me how I'm to fry soles and use these brown crumbs, ma'am?"

"You will not recollect, Keziah, but I will tell you. Clean the fish well by cutting them a little lower down than the fish-mongers do, and with finger and thumb pull out the dark piece you will find there. If the soles have not been skinned, you will have to cut the dark skin just across the tail, and then pull the skin upwards from the tail to the head. The white side remains unskinned. Then wash them well, and wipe them very dry. Flour them, and lay them on paper, so that it may absorb all moisture. Afterwards, put half a pound of dripping into a clean frying-pan. (Remember, this quantity will fry six soles, but you must have no less for two fish.) Put it over a clear but not fierce fire, and when the fat boils, which you can see by throwing in a piece of bread, lay in your fish with the skinned side downwards. Two soles should fry at one time. Do not shake the pan nor touch the fish for three minutes. Then, by putting the knife under it—if it lies still over the knife—turn it over to the other side; in two minutes the fish will be done. Take it up with a fish drainer on to a clean sheet of paper, that it may absorb the fat. When all the fish is fried, sift over the powdered bread crumbs, which will make the fish perfectly dry: for you must recollect that fish is ill fried if it be in the least greasy. There was a time when I thought nothing but lard or oil must be used for frying; it was a mistake: dripping is equally good, provided only the fish be made quite dry before sending them to table.

"Crimpled parsley is very good eating with either boiled or fried fish. You must pick the parsley from the stems, wash it in warm water, then in cold, dab it dry in a clean cloth; then after the fish is fried, and the dripping is thrown into a pan of clean warm water for use a second time, wipe out the pan while it is hot, so that no grease can be seen; throw in the parsley; stir it in the pan over the fire, but not too close to it; in three minutes it will be green and crisp."

"I'll try to recollect it, ma'am, but I fear I shall forget."

"When you have tried fish once or twice it will not be difficult, and you will always remember, practice makes perfect."

CHAPTER VIII.

Useless Anger—Servants' Manners—Bills of Fare—One Reason Why an Oven Will not Bake—How to Cook with it—To Make a Hash, a Curry, a Mince—Why Men are Frequently Cross—How an Estate Can Waste Away.

Like all servants and many mistresses, Keziah was very forgetful. Day after day the greatest vigilance on my part was necessary. Sometimes she was inclined to be restive or obstinate. I ever found that remonstrance availed nothing; that to be vexed and out of temper only made her my mistress. When a girl I had often read the morals of Epictetus with more attention and remembrance than I had supposed at the time. I had found the book in my father's library, having the appearance of being well read, for it was an edition of 1697. And when I was inclined to be angry, the following lines always occurred to me:—

"Suppose you call your servant, he's at play;
Or when he's present, minds not what you say;
And is the quiet of your soul perplexed
At this! *He gets the better if you're vexed;*
He grows your master while he can torment.
Give not such power to the vile negligent"

If one would only consider that, with brains trained by discipline of learning and reading, how soon and how frequently we forget many things which should be remembered, we should have more forbearance with our servants. A young woman of twenty comes into a house as cook, knowing as much about her duties as a child, for, like a child, she knows how to spoil things and "how not to do it." And she is rapidly or slowly told, as the case may be, all that will be required for dinner; and as for the necessary sauces which should accompany the meats, she has never before heard of them. One cannot but wonder how she gets on as well as she does, although her "get on" is nothing but a series of disappointments to her unfortunate and perhaps equally ignorant mistress. There is no royal road to cooking, to management, or to the acquisition of a retentive memory. All must have teaching and practice.

Mistresses will find it greatly to their comfort if they will write out every day a bill of fare of dinner, no matter how few articles for this meal there may be. When they are written down, they are impressed on the girl's memory, if she can read; if not, some one must read it for her. I found it of great use to say:—

"There are three, four, five, or six things (as the case might have been) to be cooked to-day"—but even for my own satisfaction, I often found a reference to the bill of fare for dinner frequently necessary; for, with the numerous cares of a family, and the many demands there are upon a mother's time, especially in the morning, and with a two o'clock dinner, my memory often failed me, which an instant's reference to the written paper restored. Five minutes sufficed for writing out this, which saved me much weariness.

For all my little cookeries, whether hashes, minces, curries, or stewed steak or chops, I never used saucepans. To be always looking into these was apt—in American parlance—to *rile* Keziah's temper, who, on the whole, kept these articles tolerably clean, but yet all the little *messes* not only required excessive cleanliness, but also a moderated degree of heat, which only an oven could give. All hashes, curries, stews, minces, and apple sauce were placed in pie or baking dishes, and a flat dish, placed on the top of each, kept the articles moist and prevented their burning. Let it not be imagined that my oven, or the grate to which it was attached, was one of the bran-new-fangled kind. It literally was, as I heard one of my brightest cooks call it, "a rascal of a range"—for it could cook everything with a little fire, but was altogether a shabby, shattered affair, without a boiler, for that, it will be remembered, helped us to drink the black beetle water. The back was bricked, but space was left for hot air to penetrate round, and thus kept a dish warm over what had once been the escape-hole for the steam. The check of the range was fixed by a brick, so that on the oven side no great waste of coal could take place, as the fire could be only large enough to roast a joint of meat; on the other side of the *check* a fire was lighted only when fish had to be fried, or a ham to be boiled, or when any extra fire was needed.

The small oven did its work well at all times, provided that the tiny aperture at the back was kept free from the fine dust of the ashes, which would settle there and become an impenetrable mass, through which no heat could penetrate.

This one little trouble, among many others, upon which depends the comfort or the progress of greater things, I could never get properly done unless I made Keziah every morning rake it out in my presence. She was no better in this respect than all the unmanageable cooks that had been in my service. It was no trouble to see to this, but it was quite certain that the cooking would be spoiled by the oven being cold, if it were not done. Half the cooking-ranges in the kingdom, that "won't bake," may be made to do so by attending to this little matter. The large, unmanageable, and formidable affair called a kitchen-poker, is useless for the purpose; a small, and perhaps worn-out bed-room-poker, or crooked but strong iron rod, is the best to use for raking out the fine ash.

A great deal has been said about the indigestibility of baked meats, and with truth; but it is not because they are baked that indigestion comes from eating them; *it is because while baking the oven-door has been shut*, and the steam arising from the meat is burnt by the heat, and is absorbed again by the joint or other food. The first ten minutes after the meat is first put in, the oven-door should be closed, and afterwards be opened half an inch. The ventilation in the open-door is a delusion, it is not sufficient. To put water in the bakingtin is of no use, and it soddens the meat, which there is no occasion to mount on a meat stand, but placed in a simple flatbaking tin is all that is needed. By cooking the joint in this way, the gravy is retained more uniformly in the meat, and all dust and cinders are kept out of the dripping. Flour the meat an hour before it is to be served: then it will brown nicely. To make the gravy, take up the meat, put it on an old dish on the outside top of the oven, and cover it with a dish cover. Pour off all the fat which is in the bottom of the tin, leaving the brown gravy behind; mix a small teaspoonful of flour into the gravy, and add a cupful of boiling water. Set the tin on the fire, and let the gravy simmer, then strain it on to *the very hot dish* in which the meat is to be served, then put the meat on with two spoons; *never stick a fork into it.*

The object of putting flour into the gravy is that all fat is absorbed by it, and it thus becomes more digestible. Almost any quantity of gravy may be made, a desirable adjunct in a family of children. If the gravy should not be brown enough, as it ought to be, heat a *long-handled* iron spoon, put a pinch of brown sugar in it, burn it and pour a little *boiling water* on it, or stir it into the *simmering* gravy while on the fire, and then strain the gravy.

Coloring for gravies and soups should be kept ready for use. Take a deep tin can that will hold a pint—it can be bought for three-pence anywhere—oil the sides and bottom of this, and put in two table-spoonfuls of water and a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, put it in the oven, where it will burn into a black, but liquid cake (watch that it does not boil over in the process of burning); now add a little water and a spoonful of salt, when wanted for use—a drop or two will be sufficient.

For a hash, whether of beef or mutton, I cut the meat very thin—that near the knuckle of mutton makes a hash delicious—and take away all fat; then I floured the meat on both sides, and shook the pepper lightly over, then laid the meat in layers in a pie-dish: when it was three parts full I cut a large onion in four and stuck a clove in each piece, and put them on top of the meat; over the whole I poured the gravy left from the joint the day before, but through a tin strainer, to remove the fat which, it must be remembered, *spoils all cookery*, when it is *improperly* used, as it would be in all hashes and stews (though the addition of a little bacon fat is always an exception). I then put a flat common dish that would fit the pie-dish over (the hollow side towards the meat), and then baked it *three hours*. When there was neither gravy nor stock—being without the latter was a thing of the rarest occurrence—I mixed a tablespoonful of flour into a batter, poured boiling water on it sufficient to set it mixed in a piece of bacon fat the size of a walnut, and a few drops of browning, then strained the whole over, and baked it the same time. Instead of the leathery meat one is accustomed to see under the name of hashed mutton, here was a rich gelatinous mass, free from fat and all that could render it hurtful, and made appetizing without expensive sauces, which, like wine and spirits, make a hole in a meagre purse.

A curry was made thus—but without any pretentions to make it resemble an Indian curry (which no two people ever agreed in commending when partaking of it out of India):—I had onions cut into thin rings, and put into boiling bacon fat, or pork dripping if I had either, in preference to other kinds, and a little salt. I found the nicest way of doing this was by using an empty preserve jar or old basin; but it can only be so done when the oven is very hot, otherwise a small frying-pan is equally good, and the onions fried over the fire. When these were sufficiently brown they were turned into a strainer to take away the fat. The meat was then cut into small thick pieces, the size of nuts. I then mixed one tablespoonful of curry powder with half the same measure of flour, and some grated nutmeg; mixing this together with a spoon, I rolled the meat in it.

I then chopped finely a rasher of toasted bacon, or any pieces of bacon, however small, that had been left from breakfast, and of which not a scrap was ever wasted, although it was never placed *at breakfast* a second time before my husband after it had been once cooked; but it did appear again, and was eaten with relish, when we had roast veal or fowl or veal cutlet. But there were often pieces left which could not be called rashers; these were carefully put by for curries. When the meat, bacon, curry-powder, flour, and nutmeg were well mixed together, I put the fried onions on the top, then some jelly stock or gravy, *not to make it too moist*, then covered it over with a dish, and baked it three hours, then served it on a flat dish.

The rice, which is always eaten with curry, and which should be sent to table on a separate dish, was a trouble to Keziah, for the reason that it was so simply cooked. The attention which it required as to time was just what she would not heed—it ended by doing it myself. I washed four ounces of rice three times in boiling water, to take off the fusty taste, then in a quart of fast boiling water, which had a tablespoonful of salt in it, I threw the rice, making it boil up very quickly. In twenty minutes I had it strained through a colander, and the *steam all shaken out*, then it was instantly served. By these means every grain of rice stood separately, and it was not then the sodden mass one is accustomed to see. The art here lies in having salt and water in the exact measure, of fast boiling water, in making it boil fast after the rice is in, in straining it at the proper time,—for a minute over will spoil it,—in shaking the steam out of it, and serving it the *moment it is cooked.*

For a mince, and minced mutton is equally as good as veal, every scrap of meat can be cut from a bone, be minced fine in a round bowl and half-circular chopper, then floured, and a little nutmeg grated over. If there was any melted butter left from a dinner (it would keep sweet for a week), this was used for minces by adding a little milk to it, and beating it up in a basin, then stirring in the meat, and placing an old plate over the top, and baking it in the oven for half an hour, it turned out a delicious mince. If there was no cold melted butter, a little was added to the milk, and the meat having been floured, sufficiently thickened it. A slice or two of dry toast was often left from breakfast, which I put in a paper bag for use when wanted; and dipped in cold water, then laid upon an old plate in the oven, it came out new and crisp, and well adapted for sippets round the mince.

Let no one imagine that all this using up of food is meanness or stinginess, it is no such thing; it is using and not abusing God's gifts. People buy diet-bread and rusks, and pay dearly too; and yet, perhaps, many could not at all fancy eating good bread in this way. It only requires the mistress' eye, the wife's care, to keep all these things as free from dirt as they can be in a pastry cook's shop or elsewhere. Only where things cost much there is a tendency to like them best, but a small income gives no choice in the matter; and if one would obtain comfort—like happiness, it lies within oneself to make it—when a hard-working husband, whether he be mechanic, artesan, clerk, or master, is cross or sulky on his return from his employment, let not the wife fancy it is all his temper; let her look to her own shortcomings. The man has been all day working under the eye of another, or the curb of his own conscience, or, in the aspiration of his pride or ambition to be foremost in his work, he has been obliged to work neatly, deftly, and with economy as to his materials. He returns to see unthrift, untidiness, and all their train of attendants, in the management of his wife; more glaring to him from the neatness and order he has been obliged to exercise through the day, or what, from regular and long training, has become habitual and necessary to his own sense of respectability. What wonder such a man becomes taciturn or seeks society elsewhere?

I once knew a gentleman with many hundreds a year income, who could not endure to see even the crumbs from the table wasted, and his wife had perforce to set up chickens to eat up the pieces which would be made, and which there were no children to eat; and if bestowed on beggars, the first gap in the hedge received them. His wife asked him what could be the cause of his excessive watchfulness over the waste of such small things.

"In my boyhood's days," he replied, "my father's estate vanished imperceptibly through want of care in small matters. I have seen whole stale loaves, broken rolls, lumps of bacon, and pieces of meat, which properly managed would have fed us children and the servants for a week, given to the animals instead of their own proper food. My mother was an invalid, and the housekeeper, to keep peace with the servants, connived at this waste. My mother happily died before my father, and at his death six children were penniless.

"After these days I ate the hardest, stalest crusts with relish, and so can others who are hungry. The beggars at the door are not half so famished as many we see passing in the street with good clothes on their backs. There would not be so much poverty if the poorer classes did not waste the little they have, and the rich gave more discriminately."

"And so this was George's story," said his wife. "I wondered very much one day why our bread bill was increased, and yet no increase in the family, and there were no pieces of bread to be found. After the departure of my servant, and before the other came, I was poking into corners, and was led to open the flue door under the washing copper. This was full of stale and mouldy bread, which even choked up the flue. This circumstance it was which led me to set up chickens, though I did not tell my husband my reason for doing so. I have since wondered the girl did not burn the bread, and so get rid of it; but with all servants' waste, they have a superstition about bread—they will not often destroy it, but they will make pieces, cut new bread, leave the stale, cut the crust and leave the crumb, or the reverse, and think this no destruction."

[To be continued to-morrow.]

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. (5 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of

SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

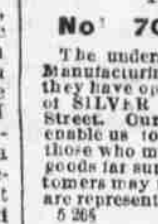
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock o

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS



OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No' 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufactu and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME,
LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.

L. B. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
No. 28 North WILLIAM Street, New York.

We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. [8 14 lm

342 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 16 6m

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS.

EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

Made to order by

14 Imrp* EVANS, No. [illegible] Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES AT THE CONTINENTAL.—After the procession had passed the hotel, Mr. Johnson continued on the balcony for some time, until at last cries for a speech were too constant and too general to be resisted. Mr. Johnson consented to address the crowd, and when quiet was restored, he said:—

Fellow-citizens:—My visit to Philadelphia on the present occasion was not for the purpose of making a speech, but I was on my way, in company with distinguished gentlemen, to the great city of the West—Chicago—to participate in laying the chief corner-stone of a monument to be erected to a distinguished statesman. Being here to day, I must be permitted to tender to the citizens of Philadelphia my heartfelt and my sincere thanks for this demonstration—for this manifestation of their respect, given under peculiar circumstances, for one who has toiled throughout his life for the people. (Cheers.) This spontaneous coming forth of the independent freemen of Philadelphia to-day inspires me with renewed confidence and with a renewed determination to pursue my course in discharging the duties devolving upon me, and in administering the Government in such a way as I believe will best promote the great interests of the nation. (Cheers.)

We have just passed through a fierce and bloody conflict. We clamored and struggled for peace. The war is now over; peace has been made. I trust in God that war will not return again. (Cheers.) I trust in God that the day is far distant when one portion of the Union shall be arrayed in battle against the other. (Cheers.) I trust in God that the day is far distant when man will be set against man, and when a brother's hand will be lifted against his fellow, and I trust the day is far distant when this land will be drenched with the blood of our own people. (Cheers.) The baleful planet war has been chased away, and the star of peace has taken its place (cheers), and under its influence I trust the country will again return to all the avocations of peace, and that prosperity, harmony, and reconciliation will bless the land, and that we will stand together as one people with one Union. (Cheers.)

So far as referring to the past in regard to our political affairs, I told you I did not intend to make a speech. My public actions, my messages, are before the country, and it is for the people to judge. Believing that the policy that has been pursued is the policy to best promote the interests of the whole country, and so believing, God being my helper, there I intend to stand, and that, through the help of God, this Union shall be restored. (Cheers.) Then let us stand together; let us approach a common platform; let us forget that we have been divided; let us forget that we are required to obey the behest of party; but let us stand together for the country. (Cheers.) Let the country be saved, and then "party" may sink into insignificance. (Cheers.) If we are to have a "party," let it be based upon the great principles of the Constitution. (Cheers.) Yes, the Constitution of my country is the strongest league that can be formed; and when you talk about Leagues—(laughter and applause)—when you talk about Leagues, tell me who it is that has entered into a covenant and formed a League to subvert the Constitution of the Union! He who has done that has entered into a covenant against his country, and his country should look to it! Let every man belong to the great League of the country, with the Constitution as his guide. I want no better League than that formed by Washington. (Cheers.) It was good enough for the patriots of the past; it is now good enough for you and me. (Cheers.) Now, as a band of brothers loving our country, and determining to support the Constitution, let us stand together around the common altar of our country, and swear that all shall perish, all shall fall into the dust, but the Constitution and the Union of these States shall be preserved. (Cheers.) From my first advent into public life, it has been my constant habit in all doubtful questions to rely upon the integrity and intelligence of the great mass of the people. (Cheers.) There I stand to-day, by the Constitution of the country and by the country itself. These are in the hands of the people, and there I shall leave them, satisfied that you will at the proper time restore your country to its former condition of unity and power, and that it will stand redeemed and regenerated. (Cheers.)

As I entered your city to-day I saw upon a mechanical establishment of one of your citizens, "Welcome, the President!" (Cheers.) I knew it was the emanation of the laboring man (cheers), and that he who placed it there knew that it would be understood. My confidence has always been that the people would get right, as indicated here to-day. (Cheers.) You can make a class of men who call themselves "politicians," and you can bring them to terms without much effort on your part. But we have heard a great deal about "emancipation." Who has toiled more for that than I have? (Cheers.) Are you sure that there is not a portion of the people here who need emancipation? Who is it in power holding the tyrant's rod over you? You talk about putting them out of office, and a clamor is raised. They seek to perpetuate their power, and they say to the people who have fought the battles of the country while they remained at home, "We must not be turned out to let others in." (Cheers.)

What has become of the good old doctrine of rotation in office? Is nobody entitled to the offices except those who have them? (Cheers and laughter.) Having power, they exercise it as unrelentingly as tyrants; but I say to you come up to the work; go to the ballot-box, and the tyrant's rod can be bent and broken. (Cheers.) I repeat that the Government is in your hands. Let it be there, where I have always been willing to trust it. I did not intend to say what I have. I designed merely to tender you my thanks. There are other gentlemen here who will be obliged to say something, and I shall conclude by tendering to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of your regard and respect for one who has labored through a whole and—I may say—a somewhat eventful life to promote the interests of the great mass of the people. (Cheers.) Again I thank you, gentlemen, and in parting I leave the Government with you, where I know it will be safe. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the President's speech the entire party on the balcony retired to the hotel, although there were cries for Seward and others. The immense crowd gathered in front of the Continental slowly separated.

After the address, Mr. Johnson and suite were entertained by the committee at a splendid banquet.

SERENADE LAST EVENING.

In the evening there was a repetition of the excitement and enthusiasm in front of the Continental Hotel. Before dark the street was filled, but at 8 o'clock the crowd was so dense as to impede the progress of the Chesnut street cars, and at times it was impossible to move through the throng. Cheer after cheer was given for the President. About 8 o'clock Mr. Johnson took a post at the head of the main stairway of the hotel, and arrangements were made by which the people were enabled to pass in and pay their respects. As usual, this consisted of shaking the hand, and thousands took advantage of the opportunity. Those who thus met the President were among the best of our citizens, and included merchants as well as mechanics. For over an hour a constant and steady stream of humanity passed up the stairway, and the pressure was so great that it was with difficulty that a large force of police on duty could restrain the crowd and prevent the people from surrounding the President. All were required to "move on" after the customary salutation. The reception was closed by the appearance of the serenading parties in front of the hotel. The Keystone Club, the National Johnson Union Club, and the Tailors' Protective Beneficial Association, each with a band of music, joined in the serenade.

At this time the crowd was immense, filling Chesnut street from side to side, and from far above Ninth down to near Eighth. After several airs by the band the President appeared on the balcony, where he was received with the most enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. A. B. Sloanaker introduced the President, and in doing so he said:—Fellow-citizens, the President of the United States is very much fatigued by the journey and reception of to-day and evening, but he has come forward to show by his presence his respect for the people. I have the pleasure to introduce the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.)

Mr. Johnson said:—

Fellow-citizens of Philadelphia:—In presenting myself before you to-night, in obedience to your solicitations, it is not for the purpose of making an address, but simply to return my thanks for the manifestations of respect and regard on this occasion. I mean what I say, and, as I said to-day, under the peculiar circumstances, you are entitled to my most heartfelt thanks for this reception. I must leave to some other occasion to seek an opportunity of entering into a discussion of the questions that agitate and divide the public mind. But so far as that concerns my political course, the history is well known to all of you, and I shall not attempt to review it now.

I am told, on this occasion, that there is an association here to-night who have come forward under the appellation of their own profession for the purpose of manifesting their regard. I want you to understand that I do not feel indifferent to a thing of that kind, for in this Government of ours "it is worth that makes the man, the want of it the fellow;" and if there is an association here to-night, as I have been informed there is, that calls itself the Tailors' Protective Association, then to them I return my sincere thanks, with no feeble assurance of my kind regard for their profession. (Three cheers for Andrew Johnson, intermingled with groans.) There is no position in life in which I could be placed that would lead me to forget my early history and my early profession; there is none that could make me forget the past as far as the profession is concerned. We should remember, when we refer to the mechanical interests of the country in connection with the agricultural, that they constitute the basis on which this Government rests; and when we refer to the profession that you represent here to-night, in common with your fellow-citizens, let me say that our great Father in Heaven, the Lord of the world, was a tailor by trade. (Laughter and applause.) And when you refer to a historical account of this thing, you find that my remarks are literally true.

The President then retired. The crowd still remained, calling for Seward, Farragut, and Grant. General Grant came forward and bowed his acknowledgments, and then immediately retired. Farragut followed and, in a few words, expressed his regret that he was not a speech maker. Mr. Seward did not respond. The crowd remained until near midnight. About 11 o'clock the Young Mænnerchor Singing Society, together with delegates from other German societies, appeared, and taking positions in the hall in the second story, gave a number of choruses in splendid style.

ACCIDENTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Becker, nine years old, who was run over by a coal train on the Reading Railroad at Frankford road. The child died at the Episcopal Hospital, where the inquest was held. The evidence showed that he was picking up coal on the railroad track.

Charles Wagner, three years old, was run over by a passenger car yesterday at Ridge avenue and Francis street, and had one of his feet badly crushed.

James C. Berner, forty-one years old, fell off a scaffold at the Navy Yard yesterday, and broke one of his legs. He was taken to the Hospital.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

RETAIL HOUSE,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

WHOLESALE HOUSE,

No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.

HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.

Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

KLINE'S WILLOUGHBY'S, MASON'S, LYMAN'S, PATENT AIR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the LOWEST Market Price.

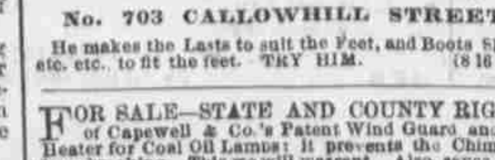
A. J. WEIDENER,

1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old stand, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 3mo

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?



THEOBALD'S BOOTS,

No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.

He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. 8 16 1m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of the following Quartermasters' Stores, viz.:—

8 doz. Door Neck Bolts.	50 Shutter Bolts.
200 Wall Brushes.	10 gross Tufting Buttons.
200 pounds Tin, Block.	2 dozen Putty Knives
100 R & L. Closet Locks.	2 dozen Drawer Tumbler Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 10x12.	5 boxes Glass, 12x16.
75 pounds Glue.	100 C. H. Lettering Pencils.
50 pounds Black Wax.	500 pounds Putty.
8000 pounds White Lead, in oil.	200 gallons Turpentine.
10 pounds Umber, raw, in oil.	1 bbl. Spanish Whiting
1 bbl. Coach Varnish.	2 bbls. Copal Varnish.
1 gross Striping (assorted) Pencils.	10 lbs. Gum Tragacanth.

All of the above-described articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on behalf of the United States Government.

Samples of the above-named stores to be delivered at the United States Storehouse, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME.

8 22 9t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL—
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until noon SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages—

200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No 15,
200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No. 16,
Army Standard.

Samples can be seen at this Office.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), and also the quantity and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons (whose signatures and places of residence must be appended to the guarantee), and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Bootees," and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. Army,
8 22 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve Fish-Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted 6 29 3m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
2 16m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED!

During the erection of the new Bank building

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES!

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Stree

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
J. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
B. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 131 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
S. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1632 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 159 Ellreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street 6 11§

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twentieth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c.:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators, block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
8 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 8½ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	303 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2800 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, Viz:—

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.

FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 3w Assistant Special Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.

Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.

8 21 12t] J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.

Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tt PROPRIETORS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can, by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

8 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 260 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 31§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

WE yesterday briefly referred to a circular which has been issued by a respectable New York banking firm, which was intended for foreign circulation, and was carried abroad by the steamer *Java*. That circular says:—

"The further execution of all orders for the shipment of goods abroad is impeded by the difficulty in negotiating foreign exchange, caused by the unlawful and unwarrantable course pursued by the Treasury Department in hoarding up gold to an amount far beyond the requirements for Government expenditures, and with the sole result of promoting the interests of the gamblers in gold, to the great injury and embarrassment of the trade and commerce of the country. It is bad enough for a poor, impoverished country, such as Great Britain was seventy years ago, to be compelled, from dire necessity, to suspend payment and submit to a depreciation of Government credit; but that such a country as this, the richest, the most prosperous, and the most powerful in the world, should voluntarily incur or submit to such degradation almost passes belief; and yet such is the case.

"The Secretary of the Treasury recently strongly urged Congress to pass an act to make the Five-twenty Government bonds payable in gold. Congress, however, not only did not respond to this call, but they adopted resolutions directly in opposition to it, prohibiting, in double violation of the plighted faith of the Government, the calling in of the legal-tender notes beyond a small specified nominal amount. *These proceedings of Congress and the subsequent action of the Treasury can only be interpreted as contemplating the payment in a greatly depreciated currency of the Five-twenty bonds of* 1862 *falling due next May, which by existing laws are not payable in gold, nor even in legal-tender greenbacks—but only in notes of the National Banks.* The Secretary has given semi-official notice that he will not sell gold unless the price should evince a tendency to reach 200. This, of course, exactly suits the gold speculators, who, by an extensive combination, are enabled to monopolize the greater part of the floating gold in the market, and compel the regular trade either to purchase at present high rates in anticipation of sales, or to borrow at 2@3 per cent. a month to enable them to realize their bills of exchange against shipments of produce. If the Secretary really intended or wished to curtail speculation in gold, and to elevate the Government credit at home and abroad, the means are so obvious, and so completely within his reach, that it is not easy to comprehend why he has not availed himself of them."

—Our readers can form their own estimate of a house which, for the purpose of speculation, will send through all the foreign markets a statement the sole object of which is to injure the national credit and inspire a want of faith in Government bonds. No terms of reprobation are sufficiently severe to express the utter contempt felt by not only every loyal but by every honorable man for he who would sacrifice his country's good name in order that a few thousand dollars might be put into his own pocket. The facts of the case, however, prove the falsehood of the statements in the circular.

The real condition of the case is that, at the time of the issues of the Five-twenties in 1862, the National Banking system had not been put in active operation; hence the charge that the bonds were to be converted into National Bank notes is simply impossible. When the Five-twenties were first placed upon the market, Secretary Chase was asked whether or not they would be ultimately redeemed in gold. He replied by quoting the established usage of the Government, and said that it had been the custom of the Department to redeem all coupon and registered bonds forming part of the funded or permanent debt of the United States in coin, and this usage had not been departed from. All Treasury notes and other obligations forming part of the temporary loan are payable and will be redeemed in United States notes until after the resumption of specie payments, when they also will be redeemed in coin or equivalent notes. The Five-twenty Sixes being payable twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, are considered as belonging to the funded or permanent debt; and so also are the twenty years' sixes, into which the three years' Seven-thirty notes are convertible. These bonds, therefore, according to the usage of the Governmen, are payable in coin.

Mr. McCulloch has not only reiterated the views of Mr. Chase, but has openly declared that the honor of the Government demands that the spirit as well as the letter of the law be complied with. We can, therefore, see no ground whatever for any anticipation of even such an inclination towards repudiation as the foreign circular hints at. That the law did not specify, in black and white, that the bonds were to be paid in gold, was due to the fact that but little anxiety was felt in their ultimate redemption, and that it was the interest which monopolized popular attention. The long and well-known usage of the Department rendered it unnecessary to specify what was never denied and what never will be denied by the American Government. On every side we have the express declaration of all the people in favor of the full payment of the debt, and all insinuations to the contrary are only the result of a greedy avarice that would sacrifice the national credit in order to accumulate individual wealth.

In regard to the charge of the Government hoarding gold, and thus keeping the premium up, we have only to call attention to the experience of last spring, when, in order to lower the rate, the Treasury vaults poured forth their millions, and no permanent effect was produced. All the Administration can do is negative in its character. If Wall street endeavors to run gold up, then its efforts can be counteracted by the Government; but to bring gold down is beyond the power of any Secretary of the Treasury. The spirit of unscrupulous speculation which has caused the issue of such a circular as the one before us is powerful enough to balance any good that might be secured by the sale of Government gold.

The people have confidence in Mr. McCulloch. We have been peculiarly favored in our selections of gentlemen to fill the difficult post of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Chase was as able a financier as the country could desire; Mr. Fessenden has few superiors in all matters affecting the monetary interests of the land; while Mr. McCulloch, by his constant course of wisdom and prudence, has merited the confidence of all parties. All stories in regard to repudiation, when such men hold the portfolio and such people as the American people acknowledge the debt, must be put down as desperate attempts to coin money out of the nation's difficulties; and the authors can only be viewed as belonging to that class most detested in all ages, usurers, who coin money out of their country's need by undermining her credit.

The Need of Experienced and Capable Men in Office.

WE are glad to observe that both political parties are putting before the people, as candidates for office, their strongest and most experienced men. There never was a time when experience and capacity were more necessary to the public interests than now. The operations of the general Government especially have become so large, the amounts necessary to be raised for public purposes so vast, and the special issues growing out of the war so momentous, that none but statesmen of tried capacity and long familiarity with public life should be sent to the halls of Congress. No matter what party may be in the ascendancy, give us men of *brains* to conduct the Government.

The South used to be wiser in its day and generation than the North. When it got hold of a strong man it kept him in Congress term after term, until he became an adept in all the practical details of legislation, and acquired a power and influence in that body which no new member could possibly possess. The North, meanwhile, in obedience to the selfish cry of "rotation in office"—a perpetual plea for mediocrity and incapacity—was forever changing its members, and sending new and inexperienced men, who figured at the tail of the committees, and nowhere else, and whose practical influence in shaping the legislation of the country was next to nothing. As a natural and necessary result, the South, through its able and experienced statesmen, came to control the whole machinery of the Government. Of late years, however, a wiser spirit has prevailed at the North, and we can now point to a large number of representatives, of both political parties, who have become skilful and influential legislators.

At this juncture, as we have before remarked, this class of men is indispensable. It is no time for mediocrity now. The work to be done is too important to be entrusted to rawness and inexperience to try its "prentice hand" upon. A blunder in finance may cost us hundreds of millions of dollars, and bring ruin upon thousands. Incapacity in other directions may entail upon us disasters which shall be felt by our children's children.

Give us, then, on all sides, our strongest and best men. Let us lay under contribution the experience, the talent, and the genius of the country.

"A Voice from Macedonia."

THE following correspondence appears in the morning papers:—

"PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—Thomas J. Durant, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Permit us to congratulate you upon your escape from the ruthless violence of the existing authorities and mob of New Orleans on the 30th ultimo, and welcome you to Philadelphia. It is vitally important that the people of the loyal States should comprehend the spirit and purposes of those who, since the withdrawal of military rule, find themselves again in unrestrained control of the rebellious districts. Your undisturbed residence in New Orleans throughout the Rebellion, notwithstanding your avowed devotion to the Union, your long and intimate connection with the public men and affairs of Louisiana, and your recent personal experience, furnish, in our judgment, adequate justification for the liberty we take in inviting you to address the citizens of Philadelphia at an early day.

"Assuring you that your eminent legal and social standing are appreciated by your fellow-citizens, and will secure you an influential audience, we hope for a favorable and early reply, and remain yours, respectfully,

"J. G. Fell, M. Russell Thayer, Chas. O'Neill, Leonard Myers, Ch. Gibbons, Wm. B. Mann, Henry C. Howell, Wm. Sellers, Ed. S. Clarke, Chas. S. Ogden, Henry C. Carey, William D. Kelley, Ferd. J. Dreer, Jas. Traquair, Henry C. Townsend, James H. Orne, Wm. H. Kern, Lindley Smyth, Edward Browning, Henry C. Lea, and Edward Pennington, Jr.

"PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—To Messrs. Henry C. Carey, J. G. Fell, M. Russell Thayer, W. D. Kelley, and others.—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the highly flattering letter you have addressed me, under date of 20th instant, inviting me to address the citizens of Philadelphia on recent events in Louisiana. Though distrusting my ability to say what will be appropriate to an audience so enlightened as the one you invite me to address, I will throw myself on their indulgence, and gratefully comply with your request. If you approve, I will take the liberty of suggesting Friday evening next, 31st instant, as a time convenient to myself, as I trust it may be to yourselves and the public. With the expression of my most profound thanks for the compliment you have bestowed on me by this invitation, I have the honor to remain

"Your most obedient servant,
"THOMAS J. DURANT.

"The address promised in the above correspondence will be delivered on Friday evening, 31st instant, at 8 o'clock, in front of the Union League House, Broad street."

We cordially endorse the request of our fellow-citizens, and are glad that at last a true statement of the condition of affairs in New Orleans will be laid before our people. Mr. Durant is a Unionist after our own heart—a bitter, uncompromising Unionist, one whom neither the threats of rebellion nor the blandishments of bribery could cajole or deceive. He narrowly escaped with his life during the recent butchery, and now comes to our city fresh from the scene of the outrage, to give, through the clear notes of loyalty, an exposition of the causes of the riot, which could never be received through the Rebel journals or the sympathizing officials.

The Progress of the Reform Movement in England.

THE Reform movement in England increases daily in importance. The telegraph announces that John Bright delivered an address in Birmingham on Monday evening, before the largest audience assembled there for years, and excelling in eloquence all his former efforts. The excitement and enthusiasm are said to exceed anything witnessed since 1822.

It is not long since we saw it stated in an English letter that the great obstacle to the Reform movement was the comparative indifference of the people in regard to it; and unfavorable contrasts were drawn between their present temper and that displayed on the occasion of former Reform agitations. That obstacle, thanks to the fatuity of the Tories themselves, seems to be removed, and the great deep of English feeling bids fair soon to be broken up. And in this is the only hope for the success of the liberals. The ruling classes in England never release a particle of power to the people except in response to a voice which becomes menacing. The people may plead and plead forever in vain; it is only when they begin to *threaten* that the dull, cold ear of power deigns to listen. Rather than risk a revolution, the ruling classes finally yield something to the popular demand. Such is the history of reform in England, and such will it continue to be, until, by the extension of suffrage, the masses of the people shall be enabled to exercise a direct and controlling influence upon the Government.

IT IS STATED "on the best authority" that the name of General Daniel E. Sickles was signed to the call for the Cleveland meeting without his consent, and that he declines to take part in it.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 29, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were well maintained. Government bonds were in fair demand at the late advance. Old 5-20s sold at 109⅞; and 10-40s at 103½. 115 was bid for 6s of 1881, 113½ for old 5-20s, and 107½ for 7-30s. City loans were less active—the new issue sold at 99¼@99⅜.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 130½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58¼, a decline of ¼; Reading at 57½, a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 35½@35¾, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33¼, no change. 58½ was bid or Minehill; 41 for North Pennsylvania; 64½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21¼, and Germantown at 23. 53 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut, and 18½ for Hestonville.

Canal shares continue dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37¼. 60 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 146; 96½ was bid for Seventh National; 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; and 31½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148¾; 11 A. M., 148½; 12 M., 148½; 1 P. M., 148¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000	US 5-20s65coupl	109¾	
$16000	do....lots	109½	
$50000	do....b10.	109⅝	
$50000	do....b10.	109⅝	
$10000	do.....	109⅝	
$1400	do.....	109⅝	
$50000	do .... s5.	109⅝	
$13000	do .... s5.	109⅝	
$10000	U S 10-40s coupl	103⅛	
$12000	do....lots.	103⅛	
$20000	do....b10.	103⅛	
$400	City 6s, n lots.	99¼	
$7500	do.....	99⅜	
$500	do....mun	99½	
$5000	Pa R 1st mg 6s	101	
$8000	N Pa R 6s	91	
50	sh Adams Ex C.	115	
100	sh SchN pf. b5.	57½	
7	sh Ca & A. lots.	130½	
31	sh Pa R. lots	58½	
200	sh Read s5wn lots	57½	
300	sh Cata pf. lots	35½	
100	sh do. c	35½	
100	sh do. s30	35½	
100	sh do.	35½	
100	sh do. s30	35½	
200	sh Ph & E. lots	33½	
10	sh Phila Bk	146	
200	sh 13th & 15th lts	21½	
100	sh German Pas R	23	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	138¼	142¾
American Silver, 4s and 4s	140	142¾
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	14¾	..
" " July, 1864	14⅝	..
" " August, 1864	13⅝	..
" " October, 1864	12⅝	..
" " Dec., 1864	11⅝	..
" " May, 1865	9⅝	..
" " August, 1865	8⅝	..
" " Sept., 1865	7⅝	..
" " October, 1865	7⅝	..

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending August 25, 1866:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	41,820	819,905
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	470	14,606
Total tons	40,290	834,511
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	12 730	445,312
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	574	20,631
Total tons	13,304	465,943

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 29.—The offerings of Quercitron Bark are small, and it is in moderate request at $35 ₱ ton for No. 1.

The market is very poorly supplied with Flour, particularly of the better brands, but there is no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase only for immediate use. Sales of 500 barrels, chiefly of Northwestern extra family, at $11@12, including some superfine at $8@8 75; 100 barrels fresh ground new Wheat extras at $11; old and new stock Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@13 50; and fancy lots at $14@16—as to quality; 2000 barrels City Mills extra and extra family on terms kept secret. A small lot of Rye Flour sold at $6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and prices have declined fully 5c ₱ bushel. Sales of 3000 bushels new Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Southern red at $2 75, and 600 bushels at $2 80. White may be quoted at $2 85@2 95. A small sale of Pennsylvania Rye at $1 16. There is not much Corn offering, and the demand is limited. Sales of 2000 bushels choice yellow at 93c, and 3500 bushels Western mixed at 91@92c. Oats are scarce, and sell at 51@52c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is held firmly, with small sales at $2 37 for Pennsylvania; and $2 40 for Ohio.

—Miss Harriet Martineau is in a declining state of health. She has given up writing, save a letter now and then to a friend. She withdrew from her literary undertakings with reluctance, leaving the *Daily News* last of all. Such time as her health allows for more than reading is devoted to needle-work, in which she performs, it is said, veritable miracles.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

ADVICES PER CABLE TO TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The French Troops to Leave Mexico Next January.

$310,000 in Gold Shipped to the United States To-day.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS THIS AFTERNOON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, August 29.—The *Morning Post* states that Napoleon has extended the time for the evacuation of the French troops from Mexico until January.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—An arrival here reports having seen the *Great Eastern* on the 19th instant.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 29.—The steamship *Hermann* sailed for New York to-day, taking out £62,000 in specie.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Cotton—The sales today are estimated at 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands opened at 13¼@13⅜d.

LONDON, August 29, Noon.—The opening price of Consols to-day is 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, August 29, Noon.—The opening prices of American stocks to-day were:—United States 5-20s, 72¼; Erie Railroad, 45¾; Illinois Central, 68¾.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Encounter Between Hostile Indians and United States Troops—Seven of the Latter Killed and Two Wounded—The Indians in Possession of the Whole Country—Indiscriminate Slaughter of Mexicans Near Fort Garland, New Mexico.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 28.—A fight has taken place near Fort Reno, where the Indians drove off seventy-eight head of Government mules from Colonel Carrington's camp. They were followed by mounted men. The Indians turned upon the pursuing party, killing seven and wounding two, and escaped with all the stock.

A party of officers and recruits going to the 18th United States Infantry were attacked at Powder river, and two men were killed in the attack. The Indians did not succeed in stampeding the stock. They have attacked several trains since that time, and killed four men and wounded many more. The red-skins are all around Fort Reno, bring on the pickets the whole night. The Indians hold the whole country, except the military camps. The Sioux stole a herd of horses within one mile of the fort, and a lot of Government mules. Troops were sent in pursuit, but could not overtake them. On the 5th of August, they stole another herd of horses four miles east of Reno.

There is evidently a general outbreak among all the tribes on the plains, and the attacks made on the frontier settlements of Kansas cause great consternation, as there are no troops here.

Six hundred Indians made their appearance near the northern line of Utah Territory, on the Holliday stage line, creating great panic among the settlers in that vicinity. The Denver *News* has the following:—"The Indians have returned to the vicinity of Fort Garland, New Mexico, and are now engaged in the indiscriminate massacre of all the Mexican inhabitants they can find."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
P. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS
National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates, as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 1t

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—A circular having been distributed in the district, setting forth that I had pledged myself before the last Nominating Convention that I would not again become a Candidate for the position of Representative, is utterly false and malicious. It was not until after I had received the nomination in question, that I voluntarily stated to the Convention, without any previous pledges on my part, that I did not desire to be again returned. This was my determination, until waited upon by a number of prominent and influential citizens of the district *adverse* to a change, at so important and critical a period as the present, in view of the election to the United States Senate of one representing the radical sentiments of Pennsylvania.

This fact of itself is the very best *evidence* that I had not only given entire satisfaction to a loyal constituency in my past legislative career, but it is with this record that I propose now to go before the people of the district as a candidate for re-election.

JAMES N. KERNS.
It No. 158 N. Twentieth street.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 15 10t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTIINCRUSTATION COMPANY, No 147 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day it was
Resolved, That a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past six months, payable on and after September 1, 1866, to such stockholders as stand this day on the books of the Company, or their legal representatives.
Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed until September 1, 1866.
The Board also by resolution, decided to give the stockholders the benefit of the stock of the New England Anti-Incrustation Company, obtained in part payment for the right sold to said Company, deeming it prudent to retain in the treasury the interest in the New England Anti-Incrustation Company. Further,
Resolved, That a Stock Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. be declared, payable on and after September 1, 1866.
8 27 6t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No 131 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.
By order of the President
8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

PROMISSORY NOTES BOUGHT AND sold on Commission by
WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
Note Broker.
Late Discount Clerk, Bank of North America.
8 25w6t No. 16 BANK Street

MONEY FURNISHED ON NEGOTIable Collaterals by
WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
Note Broker.
Late Discount Clerk, Bank of North America.
8 29w6t No. 16 BANK street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
AUGUST 23, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September at 10 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 224 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.
A. B. ALMAN
8 25 15t Secretary.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.
Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.
Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, FIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days 8 1 1mrp

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Nineteeth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3m

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
COMPLETE AND UNABRIDGED.

FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BY MADAME GEORGE SAND.
Author of "Consuelo," "The Countess of Rudolstadt," "Indiana," etc.

"Fanchon, the Cricket," is a work of genuine vigor and pathos full of life and character, depicting the trials and vicissitudes of a poor orphan girl with a style that is very interestingly told in the author's most plaintive spirit. The plot of this charming story has been rendered very popular by a dramatic version which has been performed in all the principal theatres in this country, with an unbounded success.

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.

Price $1·00 in Paper, or $1·50 in Cloth.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. [14p

SIX MONTHS
AT THE
WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
BY F. B. CARPENTER.
One Volume, 12mo. Price $1·00.

"This book is gossipy and entertaining—but it is more—it exalts our estimation of a man more single hearted and sincere, and more purely American than has ever before appeared consciously in our history, and is thus a valuable addition to the numerous biographies and sketches of him already before the public."—Springfield Republican.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
8 29 w2t] No. 459 BROADWAY, New York.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT A discount from regular prices:—

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. Carpenter, Artist	$1 75
BATTLE PIECES. By Herman Melville	1 50
THE HOUSE BY THE CHURCH-YARD. By Le Fanu	1 50
THE HIDDEN SIN. Splendidly illustrated	80
THE SECOND MRS. TILLOTSON. By Fitzgerald	60
FERROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, best assortment in the city.	
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, over 2000 kinds, plain an colored.	
Polished Walnut, Rustic, Gilt, and Rosewood FRAMES, all sizes on hand, or made to order.	

G. W. PITCHER,
8 27 4t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
145 Philadelphia.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6mp S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEW COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS are in receipt of a very large and elegant assortment of new Engravings, etc., the most important of which are:—

"Conquered but not Subdued"	Faed
"Erin, Farewell"	Do.
"The Gleaner"	Do.
"An Event in the Forest"	Landseer
"The Lost Sheep"	Do.
"A Piper and Pair of Nutcrackers"	Do.
"My First Sermon"	Millais
"The Lost Piece of Money"	Brooks
"An Old Friend"	Compte Calix
"School Friends"	Do.
"Cobden"	Dickinson
"Bright"	Do.
"The Chimney Sweep"	Hardy
"Playing Doctor"	Do.
"Lost and Found"	Macduff
"Cinderella"	Dejonghe
"Claudio and Isabella"	Holman Hunt
"Battle of Gaines' Mills"	Count de Paris
"The Egg Gatherers"	Hook
"The Emigrant's Letter"	Do.
"England, Farewell"	Do.
"Before the Battle"	Protais
"After the Battle"	Do.
"The Convalescent"	Caraud
"Pisidia"	Chromo-Lithograph
"Locarno"	Do.
"Tell's Chapel"	Do.
"Castle of Chillon"	Do.
"Lake Maggiore"	Do.
"Rocks of McGillicuddy"	Do.
"Muckross Abbey"	Do.
"Wooden Walls of England"	Do.
"A Day in the Forest"	Do.
"Mount Pilatus"	Do.

A very large selection of new and standard Colored Engravings.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
8 25 6t4p No. 816 Chesnut Street.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

$500,000 SOLD.

The North Missouri Railroad Company has Authorized us to Sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons Payable on the First Days of January and July of Each Year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending William Milnor Botts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

Referring to our advertisement of July, having sold the first half million of these desirable Bonds, we have this day advanced the price to EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, at which price they stand unrivalled as the cheapest first-class security in the market.

ANY FURTHER INQUIRIES WILL BE ANSWERED AT OUR OFFICE.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
8 24 6trp] No. 114 South THIRD St.

LEHIGH NAVIGATION
MORTGAGE LOAN,
For Sale in Amounts to Suit.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
DREXEL & CO.,
8 24 12t4p] No. 34 South THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES!
LOOKING GLASSES!
LOOKING GLASSES
Of all Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices, always on hand, or made to order to fill any space.
LOOKING CLASSES.
LOOKING CLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
8 25 6t4p]

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.
It is our speciality. We never fail.
Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandervoer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 30th.
For terms of freight, which will be taken at reasonable rates, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 27 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

WRITTEN OR VERBAL DESCRIPtions of health, phrenological character and talents by J. L. CAPEN,
[Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.,
8 25 4t* at No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

POLITICAL.

Republican Congressional Conventions.

Nominations for the First Four Districts.

Judge Kelley Nominated by Acclamation.

THE RADICALS INDORSED.

Resolutions, Speeches, Etc. Etc.

This morning the various Congressional Conventions of the Republican Union party met for the purpose of making nominations. Full reports of the proceedings are given below.

First District.

The Convention, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, met at 10 o'clock, and, on motion, Mr. Theodore S. Shannon was called to the chair, and John Thompson was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Joseph R. Lyndall was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress for the First District.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on Friday night at 7½ P. M.

The vote stood—Joseph R. Lyndall, 22; John M. Butler, 13.

Second District.

The Convention was called to order at 10 A. M. by the President, John E. Addicks, Esq.

The following resolution was offered by G. H. Woodward:—

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Union Republican citizens of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, fully endorses the firmness, patriotism, and fidelity to principle of the Hon. Charles O'Neill, and feeling proud of the record of his votes, and of his constant and untiring devotion to his constituents and his country, does unanimously renominate him to the earnest support of the loyal Union voters of the district.

Whereupon he was nominated by acclamation. A committee of one was appointed to introduce him to the meeting. He made the following speech:—

SPEECH OF MR. O'NEILL.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I thank you for your unanimous approval of my course, and assure you that I am flattered by receiving the nomination from a convention composed of such delegates as are before me, who are here in behalf of the people of the Congressional district which is unsurpassed in the intelligence of the citizens, the magnitude of its interests, and its patriotism and loyalty. I feel proud that I am selected for the third time as the nominee of the Union Republicans of such a district. I beg to say to you that I will stand by the principles of our party, which, under the guidance of a kind Providence, will preserve to us the results of the victories of our soldiers in the field and of our navies on the sea, and which alone can restore to us our country upon a basis of lasting peace, undoubted loyalty, prosperity, and happiness. The Rebellion has been conquered at the expense of thousands of our best men; the traitors have been subdued, and are at our mercy; our kindness to them has been spurned, and at this very time they, their aiders, and sympathizers, are seeking places in the Government, and are demanding, while yet unsubmissive, a return to the halls of national legislation. They claim the seats which they voluntarily relinquished, while in their hearts they still have a bitter, unrelenting, and deep-seated hatred for everything true and loyal, and only wait the opportunity to speak out boldly and re-enact the scenes of the past five years, even to the destruction of the country and its now free institutions. Defeated but not penitent, they would subvert the blessings of the wise legislation of the present patriotic Republican Congress, and would undo the acts of your loyal representatives, who with unfaltering devotion to duty, have carried out the wishes of the people. I believe that treason is a crime, that traitors must be punished, and the offense made odious. I think I fairly represent the views of this Convention and those who elected it, when I affirm that the safety of the country demands that traitors should be punished. I am satisfied that those whom I have the honor to represent sincerely and truly wish to see our country united, and would welcome the day when every State in the Union will be loyally represented in Congress. But, while believing this, I am also satisfied that the loyal people of this district would never consent that their Representative shall so far forget the lessons of the past as to advocate or vote for the admission of a hitherto disloyal man, until all tests and constitutional guarantees be adopted and carried out. I am for adhering to the action of the majority of Congress. I am convinced that the plan of reconstruction as resolved upon by its past session is the true plan, and that the Presidential policy, if carried out, would never give us peace, would never cement us as one undivided people. Again I thank you for this complimentary bestowal of your favor. I will endeavor to represent you faithfully. I will in every way in my power strive to legislate for your interests, whether manufacturing, mechanical, or commercial. I will ever be ready to advocate and vote for such protection to our industry as will aid in the further development of the great resources all over our country. From the hills and valleys come the tidings of our success. With General Geary for standard-bearer we cannot fail. We will go on to victory, and prove to our patriotic co-workers in other States that Pennsylvania is true to the country, and that by a majority of thousands upon thousands she will reaffirm the doctrine that treason must be made odious and traitors punished.

The Convention then adjourned.

Third District.

The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock, and William Sinker was elected President, and B. F. Dennison Secretary. A motion was made that the Hon. Leonard Myers, who has already represented this district twice, be renominated by acclamation, which motion was carried unanimously.

On motion, a committee of one from each ward was appointed to escort Mr. Myers into the hall and inform him of his nomination. He entered amid loud and enthusiastic cheering. When quiet was restored, he returned thanks to his constituents in the following remarks:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—In accepting this unanimous nomination, the third I have received from the people of the Third Congressional District, let me tender to them and to you my grateful acknowledgments for this fresh token of their confidence, and my assurance that I shall again endeavor to be worthy of it.

My previous nominations and elections took place when we were engaged in a war to crush Rebellion and maintain the supremacy of the Union; and I point with pride to the fact that I never cast a vote or breathed a word which could win applause from Rebels or traitors; that I never failed by voice and vote to uphold the sacred cause of "Liberty and Union," in which the sword of the nation was unsheathed.

That cause has triumphed. The war ceased by our absolute victory. The Rebels did not lay down their arms, as has often been mistakenly asserted. Our gallant defenders wrested them from their hands after rivers of blood had been shed, and the loyal masses had laid not only their wealth, but nearly every household its first-born, on the altar of our country.

A victory so complete should have won for us every guarantee for lasting happiness. Peace, indeed, seemed about to hallow us with universal blessings, when the beloved Chief, who twice had received the suffrages of the people, was foully murdered by the very spirit of slavery which animated and controlled the Rebellion. Yet the nation, burdened with the heaviest grief, and fired with a terrible indignation, swerved not from its magnanimity.

The erring, misguided, criminal South was welcomed back with hosannas. Those who had expected confiscation, expatriation, or death were astounded to find a leniency and kindness they scarcely understood; the North only insisting on punishment for the traitors who had plotted all this ruin, and guarantees against a recurrence of rebellion.

On this the whole country was agreed; the North demanded both. The South expected, if it did not accede to them; and he who under the law had become President was foremost in pressing the demand so decidedly, so repeatedly, with such apparent earnestness that that the world took note of it.

The patriot who will stand in history second only to Washington—Abraham Lincoln—expressly left to Congress the question of representation from the States to be reorganized. His successor and the Secretary of State, in their correspondence with the Provisional Governors, did the same; and thus the Thirty-ninth Congress, assembled fresh from the people, filled with their views, and, by common consent, their only authorized exponents.

In the largest spirit of liberality, with becoming dignity of discussion, after due deliberation—only lengthened by the bitterest opposition—we proposed to the several States an amendment to the Constitution, so fair, so equal to every section, so generous to the conquered, that to have asked less would have left loyal men South and North at the mercy of those who tried to break up the Government, and upon the adoption of which every Southern State may, like Tennessee, witness its loyal members on the floors of Congress.

Yet the present chief Magistrate of the country has thrown his whole power and influence, political and personal, against us, denouncing Congress—the Union Republican members of which outnumber the whole opposition, adding all those elected from the South—as an illegal body hanging on the verge of the Government, and omitting no occasion to stigmatize its acts as unconstitutional.

No wonder Union men are again fleeing from the South. No wonder that we find riots in Memphis, and massacre in New Orleans; that Kentucky elects a Rebel to high office, or North Carolina repudiates her new Constitution. No wonder if cheers greet the names of Lee and Davis once more in the South, and the "Boys in Blue" are again branded in secession journals as "Yankee hirelings." No wonder that red-handed Rebels defiantly dictate the terms on which they will consent to *resume* their fealty to the Union.

If to be conservative means to guard the fruits plucked by the bravery, and agony, and death of our defenders—if it means to keep power—no matter what their political views—in the hands of those only who never tried to pull down the American flag—if it means to preserve the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, then, and then only, I am *a conservative*.

If to be radical is to be radically for the Union; radically against treason and traitors; radically in favor of the will of the majority and the rights of the people against the despotic power of any one man, then, gentlemen, and not otherwise, you may count me *a radical*.

And now, what more can I add? You know my record. I shall be true to it; true to those who fought our battles, and those who sympathized with them; true to the verdict of the last two Presidential elections; true to the Union men of the South, many of whom will gather in Philadelphia in a few days to tell the story of their wrongs and their hopes.

I have no fears of the people. They believe, as Andrew Johnson *did*, and as *I do*, that treason is a crime and should be made odious. They are spurning at every side the bribes of office which their own votes secured, and which they will not sacrifice honor or principle to retain. Their common sense cannot be duped by the high-sounding phrases of scheming politicians, or the honeyed promises of sudden converts.

I am always willing to abide their decision, and I have firm faith that Pennsylvania, in October, will rebuke the miserable plottings of the Doolittle Convention by an overwhelming majority for John W. Geary, the soldier, and the cause which he and his comrades, on land and sea, rendered illustrious forever as the triumphant sentiment of the American people.

After Mr. Myers had concluded his speech, a committee of one from each delegation was appointed by the chair to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the approbation of the Convention in Mr. Myers' Congressional course. The following is the report of the committee:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this Convention, in presenting the name of the Hon. Leonard Myers for re-election to Congress, believe that they reflect the wishes of the Union citizens of the Third Congressional District. That his course as a legislator; his eloquent efforts on behalf of our city and State; and above all, his manly and able vindication of the rights of the people, whether against treason and traitors, or Executive usurpation, commend him to the masses as eminently worthy of a triumphant re-election.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people are especially due to him for his unswerving fidelity to the cause of the Union and his constant efforts on behalf of the soldiers and sailors who fought to preserve it.

Resolved, That we believe "that treason is a crime, and should be made odious;" that traitors should take back seats in the work of reconstruction, and the Government be intrusted only to the hands of loyal men; and the fidelity of the Hon. Leonard Myers to these principles, as well as his ability, experience, and worth render him a standard-bearer for whom we confidently ask the suffrages of our fellow-citizens.

The Convention then adjourned with cheers for Myers, Geary, and Curtin.

Fourth District.

The Congressional Convention of the Fourth District met this morning in the third story of the old Spring Garden Hall. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, and the following officers appointed temporarily:—

Chairman—Mr. David Cramer, Fourteenth Ward.

Secretaries—Mr. John N. Hagey, Fifteenth Ward; J. Alexander Simpson, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Messrs. Johnson, McCauley, and Curry were appointed a Committee on Credentials. After the report of the Committee it was moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions. The Chair named the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Henry, Israel R. Springer, Daniel Steinmetz, Henry Davis, and George A. Smith, who then retired.

Mr. J. Alexander Simpson moved that Hon. W. D. Kelley be nominated by acclamation, which was carried without a dissenting voice, and with great applause.

Mr. Simpson moved that a committee of one from each Ward be appointed to wait on Mr. Kelley, and inform him of his nomination. The following gentlemen were appointed:—Messrs. J. A. Simpson, Twenty-fourth Ward; H. Davis, Fifteenth Ward; R. T. Roberts, Twenty-first Ward; H. Corman, Fourteenth Ward; L. F. Altemus, Twenty-seventh Ward.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented the following:—

Whereas, It is important, in a great crisis like the present, to confide the management of public affairs to well-tried and faithful public servants;

And whereas, The Congressional actions of our distinguished Representative, Hon. William D. Kelley, have been such as to merit and command the confidence, not only of his constituents, but of the loyal men of the whole country. Therefore

Resolved, That Hon. William D. Kelley is hereby declared to be the unanimous nominee of this Convention.

Resolved, That the President be instructed to appoint an Executive Committee of one from each Ward.

The resolutions were adopted, and it was moved that a committee of five be appointed to convey a copy of the same to the Union League. The chair appointed Messrs. F. Geigler, of the Twentieth Ward; George J. Young, Fourteenth Ward; J. A. Simpson, Twenty-fourth Ward; J. R. Bowles, Fifteenth Ward; R. R. Roberts, Twenty-first Ward; and J. Hutchinson Kay, Twenty-seventh Ward.

The Committee returned shortly in company with Mr. Kelley, who was received with great cheering.

SPEECH OF JUDGE KELLEY.

He returned his thanks to the Convention, and said, that many thousands of people in the South, who were not now represented in Congress, would join with him in returning thanks for their choice.

Further, though they had sometimes censured his actions, yet all that he had done was from conscientious motives.

He said he wanted a revised tariff, a reduction in taxes; and though he would labor to obtain those ends, yet his great object would be to restore the Union as a Union of States with equal rights, where the voice of *every* citizen might be heard, and where they could discuss freely and unmolested religious, literary, or political subjects.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. Joseph G. Rittenhouse, Fourteenth Ward; A. W. Curry, Fifteenth Ward; Horace Hill, Twenty-fourth Ward; J. Hutchinson Kay, Twenty-seventh Ward; G. A. Smith, Twenty-first Ward; and Henry Todd, Twentieth Ward, as an Executive Committee, and the Convention then adjourned with cheers for Kelley, Geary, and Curtin.

Republican City Convention.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

The Convention met at 10 A. M. Temporary President, William Elliott, of Seventh Ward, Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee. Temporary Secretaries, R. T. Gill, of Second Ward, J. Hill, of Ninth Ward.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering. None but delegates and the reporters were admitted into the hall.

William R. Leeds, Samuel Sutcliffe, Samuel Shellmire, Isaac McBride, W. Rittenhouse, David Banks, and J. J. Bouviere were appointed the Committee on Credentials.

There was a resolution to the effect that none but delegates be admitted to the meetings.

After some preliminary business, temporary appointments, etc., the Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the real business of the Convention will be proceeded with.

Legislative Nomination.

David Wallace has been renominated for the Legislature by a unanimous vote, and pledged himself to support Congress, and Andrew G. Curtin for United States Senator.

The Convention of the Ninth Legislative District this morning unanimously nominated Frederick Dittman.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.—As will be seen by the following certificates, the success of the enterprise of the Crosby Art Association is guaranteed beyond a doubt. The fact of Samuel M. Nickerson, Esq., having become responsible in a pecuniary point of view for the distribution of the premiums announced, or the refunding of the money paid by subscribers, and being himself endorsed by a number of wealthy and influential citizens, leaves no room for doubt that, with Mr. Crosby's known ability in managing such an undertaking, the enterprise will be brought to a successful consummation:—

To the members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association:—The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking as above announced. SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

Chicago, August 21, 1866.

The undersigned, members of the committee appointed to superintend the awarding of premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby and in the responsibility of Samuel M. Nickerson, Esq. his guarantor, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith:—

James H. Bowen, President of Third National Bank.
J. C. Fargo, Superintendent American Express.
Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C. B. and Q. R. R.
J. C. Dore, President of Board of Trade.
J. A. Ellis, President of Second National Bank.
Clinton Briggs, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
E. G. Hall, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
Francis A. Hoffman, ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
—*Chicago Evening Journal*, *August 23*.

PICKPOCKETS AT THEIR TRADE.—There were numerous arrests of the members of this fraternity. During the crowded state of the streets on the arrival of the President and his party, they had a fine time for operating. John Hackett, one of them, was arrested at Ninth and Spruce for picking the pocket of a gentleman of a gold watch. As soon as he had secured the watch he, by a sleight of hand, transferred it to another pocket of the same gentleman, but was seen in the manœuvre and promptly secured. He was held by Alderman Tunison for a further hearing. There were numerous other arrests made.

ROW AMONG THE POLITICIANS.—Last evening there was quite a rumpus kicked up at the hall corner of Fifth and Wharton streets. John Bastian broke into the room shortly before 8 o'clock, and acted in a very violent manner towards the officers of the election. Bastian then, after chasing the officers out of the room, seized the ballot-boxes, and scattered the tickets over the floor. Bastian is the man under bail far killing Ex-Alderman James F. Harmer. He was not arrested.

LARCENY.—Henry Young was arrested last night on a warrant issued some days ago for stealing a note for $400, some money, and a watch, from the trunks and clothing of boarders at Frederick Doyle's hotel, at the corner of Fortieth and Market streets. The articles were stolen some time ago. Young is a bad character, and has been up for thieving before, and there are other warrants impending over his head. He boards at the Ohio House. He had a hearing before Alderman Maule who committed him for trial.

A WICKED FELLOW.—Thomas McVey was arrested at Nineteenth and Filbert streets, charged with stabbing a man in the side with a small penknife. Both parties were drunk, and got into a quarrel, and finally to blows, at Twenty-second and Cuthbert streets, near the Gas Works. During the melee McVey stabbed his opponent in the side, inflicting a very severe wound. McVey was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing, by Alderman Jones.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—James Hand was arrested on suspicion of stealing a watch, chain, and revolver from a boarding-house at Sixth and Callowhill, by Sergeant J. T. Murray. From the testimony it appears that Hand, while in liquor, admitted to some females that he knew where the stolen articles were. He was committed by Alderman Hay in default of $800 bail.

CHOLERA.—There were ten cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these four cases were fatal. It is curious to watch the fluctuations in this disease. At one time it appears to be dying out, then it breaks out worse than ever.

PERSONAL.—Brevet Major-General Edgar M. Gregory, late Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in the State of Texas, has arrived in Washington. General Gregory is a Philadelphian, and the originator of our local militia, the Home Guards.

FORT DELAWARE TRANSFERRED.—Recent orders from the War Department announce that, by direction of the President, Fort Delaware has been excluded from the Department of Washington, and embraced in the Department of the East.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.—This morning about 7·05 the President and his *suite* left in their carriages, bound for Walnut street wharf, en route to New York. General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Secretary Seward rode with him, as yesterday, followed by Secretary Welles and his family, and followed, also, by his *suite* in open carriages. The City Troop escorted the illustrious cortege to the landing. Through Chesnut street, as the party drove slowly down the street, there was not much demonstration of any kind. The hour was most too early, and the business portion of the community were at home eating their breakfast. Several hundred persons, however, followed on the sidewalks, eager to get a glimpse at the features of the President and the old Admiral and General Grant. There was an entire absence of cheering or any noisy demonstration whatever, and no one a square off would have been aware of the presence of the distinguished party.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. Riehl, who keeps the beer saloon on Girard avenue, above Shackamaxon street, begs us to state that Samuel Scott, referred to in our columns yesterday, did not lose any money at his establishment. Scott attempted to extract $35 from him on the pretense that he had lost it in his saloon, and when refused, made an assault on him.

ROBBERY.—William Wood and John Kane were arrested for being concerned in a series of robberies of stores on Chesnut and Market streets. Shawls, etc., were stolen from Watsons & Co.'s; cloth and clothing from Snyder & Co.'s, Market street; and other goods from Lewis & Co.'s, on Chesnut street. They were both sent up for trial.

VISITOR.—Rev. Sylvester Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, is the guest of his brother, Senator Scovel, at Camden.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE COTTON BALE.—"Gentlemen of Macon, Ga., your cotton bale has come safely to hand, although it is too large to handle. It is a tremendous gift, quite overwhelming; in fact, both literally and figuratively. I think I shall send it to the Paris Exposition, as a hint to Napoleon that he must *cotton* to the U. S. very extensively. Excuse my saying that there would not have been the least difficulty as to how to dispose of the bale, if, instead of cotton, it had consisted of wool, not in the raw state, but made up into such first-class Clothing as is sold at TOWER HALL,
"No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co."

CHILDREN' TEETHING!—Mothers who love their offspring should never be without a bottle of *Dr. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*; the testimony of many mothers proves that its effect in all diseases incident on teething is miraculous. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The agent of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics has received a very important addition to his list of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in the shape of Specific No. 34, which cures diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat. These specifics have obtained a wide celebrity among medical practitioners, and are very largely used by them, being prompt, efficient, reliable, and convenient. An extended advertisement in another column gives a list of the different specifics, the diseases which they remedy, and the prices. The cases for family use are especially worthy of attention, and also the new department of veterinary specifics. The headquarters of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co. is at No. 562 Broadway, New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into
FIVE-TWENTIES.
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May, 1865; edited by William Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method of manufacture of the present recipes?" With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Heimbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City,
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

UNPAID BILLS in the pocket, and a surcharge of bile in the system, are two of the greatest annoyances of life. The former is hardly to be cured by medicine; but the latter is effectually removed by the use of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in any family. Among these, the experience of years shows us, should be recorded "Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer." For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—*Christian Era.*

TEN-FORTY COUPONS due September 1,
Bought by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company when a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would cleanse their musky blood, and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves

"THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON"—The Clothes of the Season are always to be had at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental—at the lowest rates.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

REDUCED PRICES for all Photographs at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Call and get a first-class picture; now is the time; don't miss it.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.—The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY in all its branches.
JOS. LIPP, with W. H. WOODS,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Chesnut streets.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

GREER.—On the evening of the 28th instant, ROBERT BLAIR, son of William and Maggie E. Greer, aged 10 months and 9 days.

1864 AND 1862

5-20s

WANTED,

OR WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

1865s,

And Market Difference Allowed.

DREXEL & CO.,

8 29 6t5p]

No. 34 South THIRD St.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1,	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2,	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3,	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of infants	25
4,	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
5,	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
7,	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8,	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9,	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	25
10,	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach Costiveness	25
11,	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	25
12,	" FEMALE Difficulties	25
13,	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough Difficult Breathing	25
14,	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues	50
17,	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19,	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20,	" WHOOPING-COUGH or spasmodic Coughs	50
21,	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	50
22,	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	50
23,	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24,	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25,	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	50
27,	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28,	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	100
29,	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	50
30,	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	50
31,	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	50
32,	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	100
33,	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	100
34,	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco vials in morocco, and book $10. Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and book $6. Case of Twenty vials, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $16. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies, by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw§

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER,
No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY,
Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq.,
No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE
The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establishment Office, No. 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 8 24 5t*

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S, No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.
8 14 1m*

FOURTH EDITION

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY IN NEW YORK.

The President at Trenton.

TRENTON, August 29.—The train stopped here five minutes, when the President and the distinguished gentlemen of the party ascended to the railroad platform, closely pressed by the very large crowd, and amid continuous cheering, Mayor Mills informed the President it was his pleasure to introduce to him Alfred Reed, President of the City Council, who then stated it was a great privilege to have with them, though but for few moments, the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who was doing all he could to restore all the States to their privileges in the Union. In the name of the people of Trenton, he extended the municipal hospitalities.

After the cheering of the crowd had ceased, President Johnson returned his sincere thanks for the honor paid to him, and for their manifestation of kindness and respect; and this compliment was the more to be appreciated as it came from the residents of a city connected with such interesting historic associations. His efforts had been to administer the Government on correct principles, and to fully restore the Union for which our fathers fought and bled. The crowd again heartily cheered. Salutes were fired, and patriotic airs played.

Secretary Seward said:—"Gentleman and fellow-citizens of New Jersey:—You see before you General Grant, who represents the army (cheers); you see before you Admiral Farragut, who represents the navy (cheers). Both the army and navy have done their whole duty. You see before you the President. He has done his whole duty. If we are now to have peace and union, and one common country, our duty is all done, and it is with you, the people, to do yours." General Grant and Admiral Farragut mounted the steps, and were the recipients of hearty congratulations. The train then moved off, amid cheers.

It should here be stated that thus far we have been accompanied from Philadelphia by A. W. Markley, a director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, who has been unremitting in his polite attentions.

Arrival of the President at New York.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The President and party were met at Pier No. 1 at 1 o'clock, by the Special Committee appointed by Common Council, and escorted by a division of cavalry, proceeded up Broadway to the City Hall.

Broadway was thronged with people, who enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished party.

On their arrival at the City Hall, the members of the Common Council and Heads of Departments were presented to the President by the Mayor, who delivered a formal address on behalf of the city.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies, the procession passed out of the Park and proceeded to Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, where the military were to be reviewed.

The procession, which was partly composed of the representatives of the merchants, mechanics, professional men, and citizens generally, was a large and imposing one.

Rhode Island Delegation.

PROVIDENCE, August 29.—The National Union Central Committee of Rhode Island met this morning, and elected the following delegates to the Southern Union Convention:—Major-General Burnside, Senators Anthony and Sprague, and Representatives Jencks and Dixon, and Lieutenant-Governor William Greene, Rev. Dr. Barnes Sears, President of Brown University, Hon. John G. Smith, ex-Governor; also, five delegates from Providence county, and three from each of the other counties of the State. They were selected from among the leading men of the State.

Death of Ex-Governor Morehead.

RICHMOND, August 29.—Ex-Governor John M. Morehead, of North Carolina, died yesterday at the Rockbridge (Virginia) Alum Springs.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton is dull at 33@35c. Flour heavy; 4500 barrels sold at $5·45@10·20 for State; $8·60@12 for Ohio; $5·55@9 50 for Western; and $10@15 75 for Southern. Wheat is 1@2c. lower; sales of 9000 bush. at $2 70 for State. Corn steady; sales of 56 000 bush. at 81½@82c. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $11 25. Lard dull Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 U S 6s, 62.......113¼	$8500 Leh 6s, 84..... 89½
$1000 do...........113¼	$1050 Ches & Del 6s. 95½
$50000 do....1865.109¾	100 sh Cata pf.....b30 35¼
$50000 do....b10..109¾	100 sh do......b30 35¼
$24000 do....1865.109¾	100 sh do......b30 35½
$25000 do... .b5..109¾	100 sh Sch N pf....b5 37½
$5000 do....1864.113	50 sh Union Canal.. 2½
$3000 City 6s new.... 99¼	27 sh Leh Val...... 65
$1000 do.......... 99¼	1 sh do.......... 65
$5000 do.......... 99¼	500 sh Reading.s5int 57⅜
$1500 do.......... 99¾	50 sh do.......... 57½
$1500 do.......... 99¼	300 sh do.......... 57½
$2000 U.S 7 30s.Aug.107¼	100 sh do.......... 57⅜
$1580 do..July..106¾	50 sh Penn R....... 58¼

SECOND BOARD

$5000 US 5-20s 64... 112¾	100 sh Ph & E....b5 33½
$5000 do...........112¾	100 sh Reading R R. 57½
$4500 do....1865.109¼	200 sh do.......b5 53½
$400 City 6s new.... 99¼	100 sh Sch N pf...... 37½
200 sh Keystone Zinc 1·6	

AN EXPANSIVE BRACE BIT ENABLES you to bore a variety of sizes of holes with the one bit; and with the Clutch Brace you can use any bit without the necessity of notching or fitting it. A variety of other kinds also for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR WHO USES A Patent Clothes Wringer if it is not worth all its cost in saving clothes, labor, and time. If, then, you decide to buy one, look at the various styles that we have for sale. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHESTS AND BOXES, WITH TOOLS sharpened and prepared for immediate use, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—At the Convention of Delegates, held on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Wetherill House, No. 605 SANSOM Street,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, Esq.,
received the nomination of the Union Republican Party for Representative of the Fifth Legislative District.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That whilst this Convention disclaims extorting pledges from the candidate placed in nomination by it for Representative from the Fifth Legislative District of Pennsylvania, yet we cannot refrain from echoing public sentiment in recommending for the high and responsible position of United States Senator, Governor Andrew G. Curtin, the patriot Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth—the soldiers' friend—the upright citizen—the able Statesman, whose conduct during the most trying period of our country's history won the enthusiastic applaud of his friends, and extorted tributes of admiration and respect from even his most bitter opponents. And we believe that in his hands the interests of our great Commonwealth would be carefully guarded and that under his influence national legislation would be generous, patriotic and for the best interests of the whole country; that in him are concentrated qualities which go to make the perfect Senator—dignity, integrity, experience, eloquence, courtesy and extensive knowledge of the aims and requirements of the mercantile, mining and industrial classes of our nation. B. HUCKEL, President.
EDWARD M. VINTON, Secretary. 1t

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 29, 1866.—N. E. corner of West and Coates streets Fifteenth Ward.

The Representative Convention of the TENTH DISTRICT met and was organized by the election of the following officers:—Mr. Edwin A. Howell was elected President and Jacob C. Apple as Secretary; and after renominating Colonel ELISHA W. DAVIS by acclamation, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The course pursued by Colonel Elisha W. Davis in the last Legislature has given entire satisfaction to the citizens of this District, therefore

Resolved, That we take great pride in endorsing his actions, as a man of integrity and fidelity to his constituents and that we cheerfully present him to the voters of the Tenth Representative District, for their support in the coming October election.
EDWIN A. HOWELL, President.
Attest:—JACOB C. APPLE, Sec. 1t*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

BATTLE PIECES. By Herman Melville. New York: Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Philadelphia Agents.

Mr. Herman Melville has not been heard from for several years. Some time since his stories of adventures attracted considerable attention, and won him no small fame as a teller of such tales as delighted our boys. He now appears before the world in the character of a poet. His battle pieces belong to that class of rhyme which have of late more than overflowed our country, and any new contributions must be recommended by some special excellence to be welcome. Melville has no special excellence. His conceptions of a battle are extremely vague, and the movement of an army to right or left depended principally upon whether the preceding line ended with "bright" or "cleft." In his obedience to the established rules of metre, he rivals the respect paid to law by gipsies. To show his total disregard to the proper number of feet, we quote at random some verses:

The gloomy hulls, in armor grim,
Like clouds o'er moors have met,
And prove that oak, and iron, and man
Are tough in fibre yet.

But splendors wane. The sea-fight yields
No front of old display;
The garniture emblazonment,
And heraldry all decay.

Towering afar in parting light,
The fleets like Albion's forelands shine—
The full-sailed fleets, the shrouded show
Of ships-of-the-line.

On scanning the lines, their glaring errors become apparent. Again, on page 31, we find a poem which is entitled the "Stone Fleet," but which is obscured by doubtful expressions:—

I have a feeling for those ships,
Each worn and ancient one,
With great bluff bows, and broad in the beam:
Ay, it was unkindly done.
But so they serve the Obsolete—
Even so, Stone Fleet!

The metre is sacrificed in the fourth line; and will the author be good enough to explain what he means by "serving the obsolete?"

But from what we have said, it must not be inferred that the collection is totally destitute of true poetic feeling. In many of the verses we come upon the delicate fancy which truly belongs to the Muse. We instance the following description of the rising in the spring of 1861:—

So the winter died despairing,
And the weary weeks of Lent;
And the ice bound rivers melted,
And the tomb of faith was rent.
Oh, the rising of the People
Came with springing of the grass,
They rebounded from dejection
After Easter came to pass.
And the young were all elation
Hearing Sumter's cannon roar,
And they thought how tame the nation
In the age that went before.

The poem on "The Martyr" is not a bad effort, but it is written in a metre which savors rather of a roundelay than a dirge. The first verse reads:—

Good Friday was the day
Of the prodigy and crime,
When they killed him in his pity,
When they killed him in his prime
Of clemency and calm—
When with yearning he was filled
To redeem the evil-willed,
And, though conqueror, be kind;
But they killed him in his kindness,
In their madness and their blindness,
And they killed him from behind.

There is sobbing of the strong,
And a pall upon the land;
But the people in their weeping
Bare the iron hand:
Beware the people weeping
When they bare the iron hand.

But by far the best poem in the book, and one which, of itself, is sufficient to cancel many of the defects of the others, is the one which treats of Sherman's march. It has acquired considerable popularity, and our readers will doubtless remember it by the commencement:—

Not Kenesaw high-arching,
Nor Allatoona's glen—
Though there the graves lie parching—
Stayed Sherman's miles of men;
From charred Atlanta marching
They launched the sword again.
The columns streamed like rivers
Which in their course agree,
And they streamed until their flashing
Met the flashing of the sea:
It was glorious glad marching,
That marching to the sea.

The measure, that of Lord Macaulay's "Horatius," is admirably suited to such a description, and the whole poem is full of fire.

The work is neatly bound, and should be placed side by side with those of its contemporaries which treat of the same topic. Ten years from now it will recall the fire of the days which tried men's souls.

—The history of a successful piece of literary thievery has been given to the world by M. Leopold Delisle, in some "Observations on the Origin of Several Manuscripts in the Collection of M. Barrois." In the famous library at Ashburnham Place, Sussex, is a collection of 702 manuscripts, formed by M. J. Barrol, and purchased by Lord Ashburnham in 1842. M. Barrois died in 1855, and a sketch of his life was printed in the *Bulletin* of the Societe de l'Histoire de France for 1856. Ashburnham Place is out of the way, and not often visited by literary inquirers. Lately, however, M. Paul Meyer, of the Bibliotheque Imperiale, was admitted there, and was presented with a copy of the catalogue of the collection. His friend, M. Delisle, borrowed this catalogue, and on reading it over was struck with the similarity of names and subjects to those of a quantity of manuscripts which were stolen from the library, now the Bibliotheque Imperiale, about twenty-five or thirty years ago. Pursuing his inquiries, he found that thirty-three of the most valuable volumes of which the Bibliotheque was plundered had been picked up by M. Barrols, and were now in the Ashburnham collection. Some of them were in their original condition, but most of them were cut to pieces and rebound by the plunderers, so as to multiply the apparent number of manuscripts. It is a satisfaction to know that many valuable manuscripts are still within the reach of historical inquirers, and are in such intelligent keeping as that of Lord Ashburnham, who seems to have deserved no blame in the matter. Libraries should be more on their guard, and publish instead of conceal their losses. If they communicated to each other and to book collectors an account of their marks and sizes, of which they should use plenty, such losses would be less frequent, and the books could not be sold without detection.

—A further search among Washington Irving's papers has brought out several unpublished manuscripts on Spanish subjects. These are to be issued soon by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, in two volumes, under the editorship of Mr. Pierre M. Irving. The unpublished papers are—"The Legend of Don Roderick," "Legend of Count Julian and his Family," "The Legend of Pelayo," "Abdenahman, the Founder of the Dynasty of the Ommiades in Spain," "Chronicle of Fernan Gonzalez, Count of Castile," "Chronicles of Fernando the Saint," and "Spanish Romance." To these are added the "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle, Gent.," and various biographical sketches and reviews that have not hitherto been collected, but which will be welcome in their present form to all who read and admire Irving.

—They have a way of suspending publications in Russia as they have in France, when they become obnoxious to the Government, the latest victims in the former country being the *Covremenik* (Contemporary) and the *Russkoe Slovo* (Russian Word), which were suppressed on the ground that their articles were subversive of law and social order, and inimical to religion and good morals. As the leading writers of Russia contributed to their pages, and as most Russian novels appear their first, the extinction of these reviews is a loss to Russian literature.

—Miss Agnes Strickland, who seems to have written the lives of all the royal personages of England, has recently laid violent hands on the seven bishops who were thrown into the Tower by Jeffreys, under James II. They have often been written about before, these bishops, and never worse, but generally better than by Miss Strickland, who lacks the first requisite of a historian—calmness. She is as spiteful against those whom she dislikes as an aged spinster when the character of an absent and handsome friend is in question.

—Hon. George P. March's articles in the *Nation*, on the "Construction of the English Tongue," are attracting deserved attention on both sides of the Atlantic. The *Nation* is one of the best periodicals in its way which we have, possibly because it has no rival in its peculiar, and very acceptable field selected.

—Mr. Lewis Gidley has lately translated into Latin the whole of Poe's "Raven," in a measure which is described as being a five-line stanza of trochaic tetrameter, with a trochaic dimeter-hypercatalectic. "Phœbus, what a name!"

—The *Round Table* of the present week groans over the "scarcity of clergymen." Bets are being freely made as to what will be the next subject of complaint.

A Letter from Miss M. E. Braddon.

To the Editor of the *Round Table*—Sir:—I have been favored with a copy of your Journal for July 14, 1866. In it I perceive that you review, as written by me, a novel entitled "What is this Mystery?" published in New York by Messrs. Hilton & Co. Allow me to say, in reply to your most illiberal criticism, that I never wrote a novel with the title given, and that I have never had any correspondence with its publishers, who, nevertheless, announce their book as printed from my "advance sheets," and who also characterize the work as "Miss Braddon's latest and best." It may be—I hope it is not—in accordance with American notions of literary fair dealing to make these positively false statements. Messrs. Hilton & Co. may derive profit from them; but the true interests of literature and its commerce cannot be served by such audacious mendacity.

I trust the day will never come when English publishers shall fall into imitation of the course pursued by Messrs. Hilton & Co., in the publication of "What is this Mystery? A Novel, by Miss M. E. Braddon." Doubtless it would be a "smart" speculation to appropriate any anonymous trash, label it with the name of an American writer of repute, then announce it as printed from his or her "advance sheets," and puff it into circulation as the "latest and best" of that writer's productions, when the verbiage, so issued, is neither the "latest" nor the "best," but is absolutely the very reverse of what it pretends to be. But should such trading ever arise in England, then, perhaps, American statesmen will see the urgent necessity for an international copyright, to protect the characters of American writers from the outrageous dishonesty into which unrestrained literary piracy can degenerate. For the present, the reputation of every English writer is at the mercy of any American publisher; and while this unhappy state of things continues *unreciprocated*, I suppose it will last, however much its continuance may demoralize the commerce of literature, and however much it may encourage downright knavery.

Let me add that literary criticism, as a corrective influence, is not advanced by personalities; and that it is insulting to an author and unfair in itself to assume, as you do when reviewing "What is this Mystery?" that "her (the author's) creations were the result of the meditations and inspirations of a milliner's shop." This remark is simply impertinent, and it is only as true as may be the assertion that the review in which it appears is the result of the meditations and inspirations of a tailor's shop; though why good and wholesome "meditations and inspirations" should be foreign to milliners' and tailors' shops I am at a loss to discover. Moreover, offensive criticism will rather deter than encourage literary aspirants—always a very sensitive race—for whose advent you insert, in the same number of the *Round Table*, an elaborate demand. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, M. E. BRADDON,

Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.

London, July 30, 1866.

—Calcutta has this year caused her population to be enumerated. The returns of this census have recently been published, and exhibited a much smaller population than any one anticipated, and indicate a rate of mortality absolutely appalling. The population is 377,924, exclusive of the suburbs, but including the port, garrison, and jail. The classification of this total under national headings gives 11,224 Europeans, 11,036 Indo-Europeans, 113,059 Mussulmans, and 239,190 Hindoos; the comparatively small residue being returned as Greeks, 39; Armenians, 703; Asiatics, 1441; Jews, 681; Parsees, 98; Africans, 53; and Chinese, 469.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, .. street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, ..cond street, near E	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the awards, which will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE, } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO. ....Lessees.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST NIGHTS OF SUMMER PRICES.
In order to end the short but brilliant summer season with eclat, the management has engaged the
GIFTED AND BRILLIANT ARTISTE,
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
Who will appear in a varied number of characters, commencing with
FANCHON,
THE CRICKET.
Fanchon..........Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
Supported by a
POWERFUL COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF
MISS DE MARGUERITTES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 1,
LAST SUMMER MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, September 3,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE
REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
and first appearance of
MAD'LLE FELICITA VESTVALI.
Prices of Admission for the Summer Season only—Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The Lessee begs respectfully to announce to the public that
THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT
will open for the regular season on
SATURDAY EVENING, September 1, 1866.
The following gentlemen and ladies will form the
STOCK COMPANY:—

Mr. Frank Mordaunt,	Mr. Owen Marlowe,
Mr. G. H. Griffiths,	Mr. Robert Craig,
Mr. Harry Rivers,	Mr. Samuel Hemple,
Mr. L. L. James	Mr. W. H. Wallis,
Mr. T. A. Creese,	Mr. Billings,
Mr. Savage,	Mr. Osbourne,
Mr. Crosby,	Mr. Jones.
Mr. Worth,	Roland Reed.
Miss Lizzie Price.	Miss Annie Ward,
Mrs. E. M. Thayer,	Mrs. T. A. Creese,
Mrs. Worrell,	Miss Fanny Reeves,
Mrs. William H. Reeves,	Miss Summerfield,
Miss Mahon,	Miss A. Mahon,
Miss Griffith,	Miss G. Griffith,
Miss A. Denin,	Miss Jones.

Scenic Artist..........MR. C. HAWTHORNE
Conductor of the Orchestra.....MR. C. DODSWORTH
Machinist..........MR. R. ROUGH
Property Maker..........MR. G. HARRIS
Mistress of the Wardrobe..........MRS. GRIFFITH
MRS. JOHN DREW
will appear on the opening night,
SATURDAY, September 1st, 1866,
in the elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
On MONDAY EVENING, September 3,
will be produced, for the first time in America, J. Westland Merston's great play of
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Performed for an entire season at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in which
MRS. JOHN DREW
will appear in an original character.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Seats..........$1
Orchestra Circle and Dress Circle..........50 cents
Secured Seats..........75 cents
Family Circle..........25 cents
Private Boxes..........$6 and $8
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The sale of seats for the opening night will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 A. M.
BUSINESS AGENT AND TREASURER,
8 29 §t JOSEPH D. MURPHY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH
OF THE
WORLD-RENOWND
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear only
ONE WEEK MORE,
commencing
MONDAY, August 27,
when they will present a series of
ENTIRELY NEW FEATS,
including their chef d'œuvre, entitled
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE,
ICARIAN GAMES, LES DEUX COMIQUES.
Grand Ballet Divertissement of
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA,
and the Comic Pantomime of
PONGO
By universal desire, the grand test of Equilibrium,
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
The extraordinary
JUGGLING ACT
by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The graceful and daring
TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE
by Senorita ROSITA.
Also a NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
LAST BUISLAY MATINEES,
commencing at 2½ o'clock

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
Doors open at 7·30. Performance commences at 8.
Mr. H. A. Earnshaw has unfeigned satisfaction in announcing an engagement for a limited period with the young, beautiful, and gifted
WORRELL SISTERS—SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
who have just completed an engagement exceeding 200 consecutive performances at Wood's Theatre, N. Y.
These beautiful and gifted Artistes will appear
EVERY NIGHT,
supported by a full and powerful Company, in the Spectacular Extravaganza, in two acts, by Charles Selby, Esq., entitled
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE.
The evening's performance will commence with the Comic Piece entitled
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
Great Novelties are in active preparation.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats can be secured six days in advance. Every Lady visiting this Theatre will be presented with a Perfumed Programme.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

BOUNTY OF 1866.
ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!
Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.
I. H. JOSEPH,
8 11m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $100. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
2§] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne:—

Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET, April 2, 1866.

Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs. Yours, etc.,
FRED. SEHRING.
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.
NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messrs. Lillie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window: they then tried the vault doors made by you, by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their *steel*—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece, but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors, which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves. Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B. AND Q. R. R.
CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.
Yours respectfully, O. P. PRICE.
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe: this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.
J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.
WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers, and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.
GEORGE F. MARK.
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE
An Unparalleled Test
OF
LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal—A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.
PORTLAND, July 20, 1866.

Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents Lillie's Safes.

Gentlemen:—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon, we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of T. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.
Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's Safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof, perfectly *wedge-proof*, *powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My cartage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould.
8 29 swl0t M. C. SADLER, Agent.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 11m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET.
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m]

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use constantly on hand in my Yard No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well picked and free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866 8 28 6t

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 §p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Trust the Empire State!

From the Tribune.

Friends living remote from us write to ask what is the probability with regard to the result of our approaching State election. We answer specifically and confidently.

At the last Presidential election the total vote of the State was as follows:—

President.....Lincoln..368,726 McClellan...361,986
Governor.....Fenton..309,567 Seymour....351,264
Lt.-Governor.Alvord...309,385 Floyd Jones.351,849
Majorities—Lincoln, 6749; Fenton, 8293; Alvord, 7716.

Governor Fenton had the highest vote and the largest majority of any man on either national or State ticket. And his vote stands to this day the largest ever cast for any one in this State for any office whatever.

At our election last fall the vote stood—

Sec'y of State..Barlow....361 055 Slocum...278,198
Controller.....Hillhouse..362,423 Robinson.271,852
Majorities—Barlow, 27,657; Hulhouse, 90,570.

We believe our majority was largely reduced in 1864 by foul play, especially with the soldiers' votes; last fall we polled rather more than our actual majority, because the Democratic managers undertook to plough with strange heifers, and so disgusted the rank and file of their party that thousands of them utterly refused to vote. If the same policy is persisted in, the disgust and disaffection will probably be greater this year. The New York Democracy are rather hard on the bit; and it will take some time to reconcile them to the leadership of Weed, Raymond, and the ringer of the "little bell." But on a square party issue, and a full popular vote, the Republican-Union majority in the State is just about 20,000.

We can overco that figure this fall, and are determined to do it. Never did the pulse of a party beat higher than does that of the Republicans of New York to-day. The New Orleans massacre, with the nefarious means used to mislead the public mind touching the facts, and the despatches of General Sheridan, have aroused a stern public indignation which sweeps all before it. If the election were next Tuesday, we should poll more votes than we did last year; with two months wherein to enlighten and arouse the masses by publications and speeches, we can poll at least 40,000 more votes than any party ever yet cast in this State save at the last Presidential election.

And let none fear that we shall not make proper efforts throughout our State. We have a Congress to elect, and we shall contest every district with desperate resolution. Where our local strength is overwhelming, we shall work for our State ticket; where we are relatively weak, we shall fight to elect our Representatives in Congress. We may lose one member (gained in '64 by adverse divisions) in this city; we confidently expect to gain three, and hope for four, elsewhere. A United States Senator is at stake, and we have not the faintest notion of losing him.

Our State Convention next week will be very strong in numbers and character, and its meeting and deliberations will swell the enthusiasm already prevailing. We shall there take steps to secure a thorough canvass of our State from end to end, and to call out our vote to the utmost. Recent acts of our Legislature have strengthened the impediments to illegal voting, which operates signally to our advantage. It will be far more difficult to "vote often," or vote at all if unqualified, than it ever yet has been. Our saving by these acts must amount to several thousand votes.

Friends without! Trust New York! Though sorely tried, she has not failed when you needed her. She will stand by you now by a decided and invincible majority!

The Death of Dean Richmond—Who Shall Be His Successor?

From the Herald.

Dean Richmond is dead. We shed our tears over him in our obituary column while recounting the particulars of his decease, the leading facts of his life, and the peculiarities of his character. But in this world death is too frequent an occurrence for a wise man to waste much time in useless mourning. Let us, then, wipe our eyes and our spectacles, and take a sensible and practical view of an event in which has caused as decided a sensation Wall street and in political circles as among the intimate personal friends of the deceased. It is not every politician whose illness can affect the chances of elections, nor every railroad manager whose doctors can put stocks up or down by their bulletins as to the state of his health; but Dean Richmond was such a politician and such a manager. His political schemes were so identified with his railroad, and his railroad operations with his politics, that it was impossible to separate one from the other. In fact, he owed no small portion of his power as a politician to the manner in which he secured the control of the Democratic conventions by manipulating the elections of delegates through the numerous employes, attaches, and dependants of his railroad. On the other hand, he used the political influence thus obtained to strengthen and develope his road, and to gain for it the patronage and protection of State officials and legislators. His political and business relations were so reciprocal, and had become so inextricably involved, that it is said that the apprehension of a successful combination against him among the stock gamblers in Wall street, on the eve of an important and exciting political campaign in the State, aggravated his disease and hastened his demise.

Now that Dean Richmond is gone, and even before he has been laid in his grave, the question as to his successor is being eagerly discussed. The inquiry is not so much who shall succeed him as who can succeed him. There are very few men who have just the requisites and qualifications necessary to take Dean Richmond's place. He was in many things remarkable. He was anxious to put other people into office, but never cared to hold office himself. He lived in the midst of all kinds of corruption, but had a soul above pecuniary dishonesty. In both these particulars he whs so far beyond the ordinary run of political leaders that it is very difficult to select anybody to fill his shoes. They are politicians who do not steal, and might find his left shoe fit them; but those who refuse office are generally the most corrupt, and those who are not corrupt are generally ambitious of personal distinction; so that we have to look very far before we can discover a politician without at least one cloven foot. Besides this, the successor of Dean Richmond must have an equal talent for railroads and for politics, and equal skill in engineering locofocos and locomotives. Most wire-pullers would find it rather difficult to settle a dispute about freights, or to arrange a time table, and most railroad presidents would shrink with holy horror from the task of packing a primary meeting, or making up the slate for a State convention. It was his ability to discharge the varied and diverse duties both of his business and political positions that gave Dean Richmond his importance, and in casting about for his successor we must keep this qualification clearly in mind.

The opponent of Dean Richmond in the Albany Regency, Mr. Erastus Corning, is also reported at the point of death, so that we need not speculate as to the chances of his regaining the ascendancy from which Richmond ousted him. Mr. Peter Cagger, the next prominent member of the Regency, is nothing but a secretary, whose province is to record what abler men resolve and accomplish, and he is as much too small for Dean Richmond's place as for Dean Richmond's old clothes. Seymour was long since laid upon the sheif, and the idea of his putting forth a claim to leadership is absurd. Indeed, among the clique of politicians who surrounded Richmond, we seek in vain for any one to succeed him. The Albany Regency lived in him, died with him, and will be buried in his coffin. The green tree has fallen beneath the axe of death, and all the dead and rotten branches that have clung to it so long will come rattling down in its fall. But although this Regency has passed away, the conservatives of New York must have a recognized head and leader, and is it not impossible that Commodore Vanderbilt may aspire to that position. The mantle of Dean Richmond seems to have fallen upon him, and appears to be a very good fit; but whether he will consent to wear it is yet to be decided. The Commodore is something of a politican, does not want office, is rich enough to be beyond temptation, and stands steadfastly for President Johnson. Besides these qualifications he already has charge of the Harlem road and the Hudson River Road, and we are informed that he owns a considerable number of shares in the Central. Fond as he is of turning out the fastest trotters (except Bonner's) in the Park, we should like to know how he relishes the idea of driving three railroads tandems during the approaching political race. With three times as many great lines as Dean Richmond possessed, the Commodore could be three times as great a man in politics. His participation in the preliminary proceedings of the recent Philadelphia Convention, leads us to infer that he is by no means indifferent to the political present and future, and we hope soon to see him handling the ribbons over the team of Democrats and conservative Republicans in this State.

Our Securities Abroad.

From the Times.

When the news of the grand National Convention was first circulated throughout Central Europe, we took occasion to notice the effect on our securities abroad. And it was safe to predict, as we did, that a fuller statement of the character and the proceedings of that great assemblage would cause a still further rise. On Saturday last came the intelligence direct from Paris that a large demand for Five-twenties had sprung up in that city, and that heavy orders for additional supplies had been forwarded to New York.

On the day that the National Convention was organized the cable reported five-twenties in London at 68¾. On the day that the notice of large orders from Paris was received (saturday evening) the same securities had advanced, by the cable report, to 70½. In the London markets on Monday the quotation was 72¼. The great operating cause in this steady appreciation of our securities abroad is the perfect accord of the Northern and Southern delegates assembled at Philadelphia as to the allegiance due by all the States to the Federal Constitution; the formal renunciation by the South of the right of secession; the pledge of security to the freedmen in their personal and property rights, and the solemn declaration that, "While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic."

The report of these resolutions in Europe has not even now had its full effect. It has not yet been circulated as it will be—with the accompanying Address of the Convention—a few days hence. Meanwhile, we can see how eagerly lookers-on abroad have been watching the progress of restoration here, and how practical a shape their estimate begins to take.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Rev DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MICHAEL F KEENAN, Administrator d. b. n. of Estate of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 3, WETHERILL HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia.
8 24 imw5t C. P. CLARKE, Auditor.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brac Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments co ducted by a Lady. 52

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 625 ARCH STREET.
D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.
Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.
DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.
Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.
D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.
All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.
PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.
Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
CONSTANTINE LYONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

THREE IMPORTANT
AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,
The safest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made
The modern and extremely popular
STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.
Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13rp smw13t) No. 639 ARCH Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 § GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$105 000 00
125,000	" 6 " '81	128 190 00
250 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	500 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,026,850	Par. Market value	$998,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	355 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS,

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baird & Co's.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Eewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Francisus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 922 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES T. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samue lWilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 28d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life Business among its Policy holders.
Money received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. OFFLEY,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	ROWLAND PARRY,
President.	Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND
Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 s

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 § Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails 1 24

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, August 29
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, September 1
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"...Wednesday, September 5
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, September 8
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, September 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....100 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
4 18 wfm H. DIXON No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, LEHIGH, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Portsville, Pinegrove, Tremont, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS,
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION,
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION,
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·18 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10 52 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, with out change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·25 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of the Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Potsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾ 6¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8 9 40, 11·40 A. M 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6 40, and 9·25 minutes P. M
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A., M., 1¾, 4¾ 6¾ and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1 5¾, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾,

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Spicy Letter from Governor Ward of New Jersey —One of H. J. Raymond's Schemes Defeated— Two National Union Executive Committees— Which is the "True Blue" One?

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, August 25, 1866.—DEAR SIR:—A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, New York city, on Monday, September 3, at 12 o'clock M. H. J. RAYMOND, Chairman.

N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

Reply.

Hon. H. J. Raymond—SIR:—A meeting of the National Union Committee appointed in June, 1864, has been called to meet at Philadelphia on Monday, September 3, and I shall be present on that occasion, taking part in its deliberations and its action. You have deemed it wise and proper to abandon the great Republican Union party of the country, and to connect your name and influence with a new organization designed to destroy and defeat the cause with which I sympathize, and of which I am, in some small degree, a representative.

Your public action has been such that I cannot acknowledge your right to use the title under which this meeting has been called.

The nature and character of the trusts confided to you and to me forbid that we should use them except in accordance with the spirit in which they were conferred. So deep and wide-spread is this feeling in the public mind, that all who should respond to your call would be regarded as betraying the party they have ceased to represent.

With respect, yours truly,
MARCUS L. WARD.

TRENTON, N. J., August 28, 1866.

SOUTHERN LOYALISTS' CONVENTION.

Arrangements for the Reception—Orders of the Union League, National Union Club, "Boys in Blue," and Republican Invincibles.

The committee appointed by the Union League of Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving the loyal Unionists of the South on the occasion of their Convention, to be held on Monday next, have adopted the following order of proceedings:—

I. The delegates appointed by and acting for the loyal Unionists of the South are invited to assemble at Independence Square, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, where they will be met by the delegates from all other States, by the Philadelphia "Boys in Blue" and their comrades in arms from other cities and States, and by such organizations as may desire to participate. The Southern delegates will then proceed, escorted by these delegations and public bodies, to the Union League House, in Broad street, where they will be formally welcomed by the Hon. Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Committee on Reception.

II. After the address of welcome and the response, the Southern delegates will proceed with the escort above mentioned to National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth, which has been especially provided and fitted up by the Union League for their accommodation during the sessions of their Convention.

III. Union mass meetings will be held every evening in front of the League House, on Broad street, and at the National Hall, on Market street.

THE CHIEF MARSHAL.

The Committee of Escort, appointed by the Union League, have selected General Horatio Gates Sickel as Chief Marshal of the procession which will assemble in Independence Square on Monday morning, September 3.

The "Boys in Blue," Republican Invincibles, and other associations desirous of participating, will report at once to General Sickel, at the office of the Board of Health.

JOHN P. VERREE, Chairman.

The National Union Club of the City of Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 25, 1866.—Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in the city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South, will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men, our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

"The Boys in Blue."

The Philadelphia Council of the "Boys in Blue," at their meeting on Monday night, selected the following gentlemen to represent them in the Loyalists' Convention, which meets on the 3d of September:—

General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel James Givin, Major H. O. Roberts, Corporal John Tomlinson, Colonel E. R. Biles, Colonel R. B. Beath, Private Arthur Scott, Lieutenant Henry Deitz, Major G. R. Magure, Private John M. Leech, General J. K. Murphy, Dr. S. B. W. Mitchell, Colonel James J. Seibert, Major E. De Buck, Lieutenant John Sage, Captain J. M. Butler, Captain N. B. Baggs, Captain J. P. McQuade, Captain Thomas, Lieutenant N. J. D. McKee, Colonel J. M. Davis, Captain H. W. Bache, Colonel W. M. Worrall, Captain J. K. Storie, General Louis Wagner, Private William Grier, Adjutant W. Letford, Lieutenant F. K. Duke, Major John Lockhart, Captain Bingham.

Fate of a Desperate Character—His Pursuit by the Police, and Suicide.

Friday afternoon last three individuals, named respectively Walter S. Fuller, Charles Davidson, and Aaron Ward, took a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Barringer, who resides on the Salt Point road, about one-and-a-half miles from this city, and proceeded to Hyde Park, where they indulged in drinking, abused the bar tender at Jones & Holmes' Hotel, and left without paying their bill. On their way to Poughkeepsie they assaulted three laborers, two of them named Percy and the other Irving. One of the Percys was hit in the head with a stone and badly injured.

During the melee or pursuit Aaron Ward fired a revolver at one of the laborers, the ball, however, not taking effect. The desperadoes then fled, while the laborers went immediately to Hyde Park and placed the matter in the hands of Officer Manning, of that place. On Saturday that officer came to Poughkeepsie and arrested both Davidson and Fuller, and took them to Hyde Park, before Justice Dennis, who fined them each $25. Not having the funds to pay the fine, they were both committed to the jail in this city, and Poughkeepsie officers were sent in pursuit of Ward. Saturday night a consultation was had at police headquarters, and a course marked out by which it was thought he would be apprehended.

On Sunday it was said Ward had been seen going towards Mr. Barringer's residence on the Salt Point turnpike, about a mile and a half in a northeasterly direction from this city. A carriage was procured, and Officers Halstead and Vandevort started for the place shortly after noon, both well armed, knowing that they had a desperate character to deal with.

In the meantime Ward was eating his dinner very quietly at Mr. Barringer's, the family being present. While the meal was being consumed, one of Mr. Barringer's family looking out of the window, exclaimed, "There is a whole wagon load of men stopping here." Ward immediately arose from the table and approached the window. On seeing the officers (for it was them in the wagon) he darted out of the house, and soon after proceeded to the barn in a secret manner.

Previous to the above happening, Ward had been in the barn, where he met his brother, who had been looking for him. When he met his brother he said, alluding to Friday's matter, "This is a pretty sad affair," and wanted to know how things were in Poughkeepsie. His brother told him the police were looking for him, when Aaron remarked, "They will not take me alive." Judging from this conversation, it is fair to presume that Ward undoubtedly thought he had killed the man he fired at on Friday.

Soon after Ward reached the barn the second time, Officers Halsted and Vandevort entered the building and proceeded to the hay-mow, where a terrible sight was presented to their eyes.

There in one corner lay the headless body of Aaron Ward, the sides of the building covered with his brains and spattered with blood, while above, hanging on a nail, was a part of the scalp and skull of the suicide, which had been blown there, the hair still hanging from it. By the side of the body was a double-barrelled gun, with one barrel discharged. To all appearances he had placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and with his right hand, which was blackened with powder, pulled the trigger. It was, indeed, a terrible sight! All about the loft were seen pieces of flesh and clots of blood. The entire face was gone. On the lower floor of the building was a large pool of blood which had dripped down through the crevices of the floor. He had truly fulfilled his promise never to be taken alive.

Near the body of the unfortunate man was found an envelope with the following on one side:—

"I shot myself, and don't think that any one did it but myself. A. WARD."

On the other side these words were visible:—

"And Linda, take care of all my things I leave here."

The Linda spoken of is a cousin of Ward's.

Coroner Haight held an inquest on the remains, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts, after which the body was handed over to the friends. Aaron Ward bore a very bad reputation in Poughkeepsie.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle, Monday.*

AUCTION SALES.

P. A. COAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. 5186

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. (8 11

Factory, S. F. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY.

D. P. McDOWELL'S

"RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."

Call and try them, at

Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.

The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MODERN DWELLING, Northwest corner of Twelfth and Wallace streets. In complete order. Possession, with deed. 8 24 3t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME MODERN Brick Dwellings in the vicinity of Fortieth and Fine streets, West Philadelphia. 8 24 6t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers

SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9 rp ws

OWING TO

Alterations in the store, my stock of

PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.,

Will be sold at UNPRECEDENTEDLY low prices.

J. A. GETZE,

8 27 6t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND ACTION SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, made by one of the best makers three months ago; elegantly carved, overstrung base, four round corners, etc.

Will be sold at a

GREAT SACRIFICE,

as the owner is leaving the city, at

8 21 8t* No. 704 LOCUST Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.

MR. SARGENT

Will return to the city and resume business September 1.

Orders received as usual at

MASON & CO'S,

8 17 No. 807 Chesnut street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 21

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

8 24 6trp*

No. 12 North THIRD St.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST in Germantown, on the 27th inst., a very small DOG, brown and white, answers to the name of "Jip." The above reward will be given if delivered at Dr. GEORGE W. MALIN'S, MAIN Street, Germantown. 8 29 3t*

INSTRUCTION.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

AN INSTITUTION DESIGNED TO AID

YOUNG MEN

IN ACQUIRING

A Practical Business Education.

This Institution offers advantages for a thorough and practical business education, which are of the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen Students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.

The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes. A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS FORMS,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
TELEGRAPHING,
MATHEMATICS,
PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.

Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies, as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.

Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty per cent. off regular terms.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. [8 15 wmslm

S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S

CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

6 22 fmw4m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

8 13 mw1st

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania, will open for the reception of Students, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

Application should be made to the President,

HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., BETHLEHEM, Pa.

8 27 7t

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp*

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND Preparatory Departments of ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, WILLING'S Alley, will resume duties on MONDAY, August 27. 8 25 10t*

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor, well adapted for a family. 8 25

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

A Concentrated Fertilizer.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

8 4 mwf rp

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

ART ASSOCIATION.

In consequence of a statement which was recently published in New York prejudicial to the integrity of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, the Committee appointed to superintend the award of premiums deem it due to themselves, Mr. Crosby, and all parties interested, to publish the following Cards:—

CARD TO THE MEMBERS

OF THE

Crosby Opera House Art Association.

The sale of Certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made.

I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

(Signed) U. H. CROSBY,
Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. CROSBY to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking as above announced.

(Signed) SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

Special Card from the Committee.

The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the

AWARDING OF PREMIUMS TO MEMBERS

OF THE

Crosby Opera House Art Association,

Take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of

MR. CROSBY,

And in the responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

(Signed)

JAMES H. BOWEN,
President of Third National Bank, Chicago.

AXOS T. HALL,
Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

J. C. DORE,
President of the Board of Trade, Chicago.

J. A. ELLIS,
President Second National Bank, Chicago.

JAMES C. FARGO,
Agent American Express, Chicago.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.

CLINTON BRIGGS,
Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago.

E. G. HALL,
Hall, Kimbark & Co, Chicago.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

Crosby Opera House Art Association

Feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough indorsement of the integrity of

MR. CROSBY

By the MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago.

At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the DEMAND FOR SHARES STILL CONTINUES UNABATED!

Orders by Mail, Express, and Telegraph, from North, South, East, and West, Still Coming In!!!

EARLIEST SUBSCRIPTIONS SECURE THE FINEST ENGRAVINGS!!

A CARD TO CLUBS.

The numerous CLUBS now forming throughout the country are requested to complete their lists, and forward immediately, to be in time!

PAILADELPHIA AGENCY,

T. B. PUGH,

Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK.

No. 625 ART INSTITUTE, Broadway,

BRANCH AGENCY,

ROOT & ANTHONY,

No. 21 NASSAU STREET, near Wall,

BROOKLYN AGENCY,

J. MORRIS & CO.,

No. 195 FULTON Street.

BOSTON AGENCY,

WILLIAMS & EVERETT,

8 29 ws No. 234 WASHINGTON Street.

DRY GOODS.

HURON BLANKETS.

Huron Fine Bed Blankets.

Huron Premium Blankets.

Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.

Huron Single Bed Blankets.

Huron Bed Blankets, $6 50 Per Pair.

We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated

HURON BLANKETS,

Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.

They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 15 3m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.

1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1 25 a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents up to $1 25 a yard.

Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.

All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.

Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 35, 37½ cents.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

White Goods, very cheap.

A large assortment of Hosiery.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.

A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.

Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD.

8 18 5] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

3000 Pairs of Blankets.

PRICES REDUCED.

Storekeepers, Hotelkeepers, and Housekeepers,

Your attention is invited to our

STOCK OF BLANKETS,

Purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at

FROM $5 TO $6 PER PAIR.

REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

OUR STOCK IS NEW AND CLEAN, AND EMBRACES ALL DESIRABLE MAKES AND PRICES

Prices: $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 Per Pair.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

8 27 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of

WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,

In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.

Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.

Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

9 1

DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

Invite the attention of Cash buyers

AT WHOLESALE,

To their Stock of

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the trade is unrivalled.

Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates [8 17 1m

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive and Sole Owners of the PATENT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

No. 97 CHAMBERS,

AND

Nos. 79 and 81 READE Streets,

NEW YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS. [8 25 smw9trp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

REMOVAL.

I. S. CUSTER & SON

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,

Where they have now on hand a large assortment of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [8 15 wsmlm

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK, In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

3 26 6m* No. 11 North SIXTH Street.